PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,599—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	29th April.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th „
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th „
* SHANNON	4362	J. Wibmer	22nd „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060	„ 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 27th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 1st May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 27th April.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 25th April.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	12th May.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON DELAGOA BAY CAPE TOWN	MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
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HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	„ „	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	„ „	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	„ „	24 0	27 2

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
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McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

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Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

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HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

AT

THE QUEEN'S HALL LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

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ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE

is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE

possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.

THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

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MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond. Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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PATENT ICE SAFES.

WINE AND FOOD REFRIGERATORS.

IN ALL SIZES, VARIOUS PRICES.

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments an discoveries. These Refrigerators can be placed anywhere without experiencing the slightest influence from the heat. These are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined, moveable grates, and brass taps.

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SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
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THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
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Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
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Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

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Hannibal's Daughter	Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, D.S.O.
Humphry: a Tradition	E. Mendham.
A Bride of Japan	Carlton Dawe.
The Honorable Peter Stirling	Paul Leicester Ford.
Adrienne: A Story of French Life	"Rita."
An Angel of Pity	Florence Marryat.
The Village Blacksmith	Darley Dale.
Mars	S. Darling Barker.
In the Shadow of the Taree.	Blanche Loftus Tottenham.
The Ne'er Do Weel	Annie S. Swan.
Dicky Monteith: A Love Story	Tom Gallon.
The Sinner	"Rita."
Dearer than Honour	E. Livingston Prescott.
The Adventures of a French Serjeant During his Campaigns in Italy, Spain, Germany, Russia, &c	By the Man who Shot Nelson.
The Renunciation of Helen.	Leader Scott.
Wyndham's Daughter	Annie S. Swan.
The Admiral	Douglas Sladen.
An Honourable Estate	Ella MacMahon.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival; otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th April 1899 NAVAPUR STATION on the Tapti Valley Railway, 27 miles beyond Vyara, will be OPENED for through booking of Goods Traffic.

Further particulars as to rates, rules and classification, can be had on application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMELIN.
General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Bombay, 22nd April 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

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SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MEGHJEE VEERAM, late of Bombay Hindu, Deceased.

WALBAI, Widow of the abovenamed Deceased, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing in a house situate at the Clive Road, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, HENRY JAMES PARSONS, ESQUIRE, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of April, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the 62nd year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar
D. B. BINNING.
The th day of April, 1899.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. , FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMATIPURA AND ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF GILDER STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell at the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties in two separate lots (the first Lot at 4 p.m., and the second at 5 p.m.) THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1899, in pursuance of the powers of sale reserved to him in the indentures of mortgage, respectively dated the 28th day of November, 1891, and the 9th day of August 1890, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay, containing four hundred and eight square yards by admeasurement, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east by the 10th Kamatipura Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage and the property of Hassumbhoy Kadurbhoy and others, on the north by the vacant ground of Dorabjee Hormusjee, and on the south by Foras Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 103 and new Survey No. 2-6834, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and registered in the registration sub-district of Fort, which said premises were lately in the occupation of Hassumbhoy Kadurbhoy, and are now in the occupation of the several tenants of the said Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement two thousand one hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 130, new No. 16620, old survey No. 2, new survey No. 7010, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1803 to 2803, Street Nos. 74 to 96, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Gilder Road, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the said Gilder Road, on the west by the property of Kerbaljee Bharoocha, on the north and south by the public gutter separating the property under description from the Public Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee.

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Bombay, 24th April 1899.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ... Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	" 4½
Third do	" 2¼

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosine and Cocoanut Oil for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY the 15th May, 1899, at 12 noon.

2. Each tender will be accompanied by a Cash deposit of Rs. 500.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application to the storekeeper of this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

E. R. JARDINE,
Offg. Presy. Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. O., 18th April, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (gun-fire), on 3rd May, 1899, for the SUPPLY of any quantity upto

600 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER

of the best quality, for early delivery, Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak may be offered.

2. Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st April, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the LEASE of BUILDING SITES in the following situations.—

1. HORNBY ROAD PLOT—
   FACING HORNBY ROAD between the Standard Life Office (Albert Buildings) and Gaiety Theatre.
   FACING PRESCOTT ROAD South of the Parsi Lying in Hospital.
   FACING WAUDBY ROAD North East of Home Street.
2. PLOT NORTH OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE—
   Facing Hornby Road.
3. THE SALUTING BATTERY SITE—
   At the Junction of the Apollo Bunder and Landsdowe Roads.
4. PLOT SOUTH OF THE OLD TOWN BARRACKS—
   At the Junction of Mint ROAD and Bazar Gate Street.
5. CONNAUGHT ROAD ESTATE—
   Facing the Parel, Sussex and Connaught Roads.

Plans can be seen on application at the Office of the Engineer of the Trust Albert Buildings.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Albert Buildings, Bombay, 17th April, 1899.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes-Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1899, at 8-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1898.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th April to MONDAY, the 8th May, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes-Street, Bombay, 10th April, 1899.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS
Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW

CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE-
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
406, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 11-11m., 10-53a. Low water, 4-34m., 4-55a.
Ratepayers' election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal office.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

THEFT OF BULLOCKS AND CART.—Balla Gubba, a cart-driver, residing at Curry Road, made a report to the police, on Saturday night, that his bullocks and cart, of the value of Rs. 150, were stolen from his stable. The Cooria police seized the property, but the thief has absconded, and a search is being made for him.

REPORTED THEFT OF WATCHES.—Haji Esoub Haji Essac, a watch repairer, has made a report to the police that during the night of the 21st instant his shop at Bhendy Bazaar had been broken into, and gold, silver, and metal watches, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,346, stolen from a show case. The divisional police, assisted by the Criminal Investigation Department, are making enquiries into the matter.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—On Saturday, a fire broke out in a stable attached to the Bombay Gas Company's premises at Parel. The Fire Brigade were quickly in attendance, and with a copious supply of water the fire was put out within fifteen minutes. The European and Native employes of the Gas Company rendered assistance. The cause of the fire is believed to be careless biddee smoking, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

KILLED BY A SHIGRAM.—Sakeena, a Mahomedan woman, aged about seventy years, while walking along the Girgaum Road, on Sunday, at 8 p.m., was knocked down by a shigram, driven by one Pandurang Narayan. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. Pandurang, the driver of the shigram, noticing the accident, whipped his horse, but was pursued by a townsman and a police sepoy and was arrested.

THE BENE-ISRAEL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.—Captain W. A. Cuppage and Captain P. Dunbar Stuart, District Officers, D Ward, visited the Bene-Israel Plague Hospital, at Connaught Road, when Khan Saheb David Solomon and a few others were present. The visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with the arrangements and the sanitary condition of the hospital, and remarked in the visitors' book on the efficient arrangements made and the evident care taken of the patients.

THEFT FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.—Lutiff Abdula, a coolie, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court, with stealing a tin of sardines, the property of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society. About midday, on Saturday, the accused was seen leaving the stores with a basket on his head, and on being searched, the tin of sardines was found concealed in the basket. The accused was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Cossack	Huttner.
Overture	Concert	Titl.
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Caryll.
Polka	The Skylark	Kessler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A WELL-TO-DO MENDICANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Dowaba Moroba, who described himself as a mendicant, charged a woman, named Abu, with theft of cash and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 20. On Friday while the complainant was absent from his room, Abu, who lived with him, made over the property to a man, with whom she was said to be on intimate terms, and in whose possession it was afterwards found. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The other man was charged with receiving stolen property, but was discharged, the Magistrate holding that there was no evidence that he had guilty knowledge.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MAHOMEDAN.—A Coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at Peeru Lane, on view of the body of Haji Mahomed Buxun, a Mahomedan cook, aged sixty years. Deceased resided with his wife in Peeru Lane. On Sunday afternoon, he was seen sitting down the steps of the Babulla Tank. He then went down the steps, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell into the tank. A Mahomedan lad, who saw him rise to the surface of the water, went and informed the wife of the deceased. She went to the tank, when she noticed bubbles rising on the surface of the water. The police were informed, and they dragged the tank, but failed to find the body. A man was then sent into the tank, and he recovered the body, life being extinct. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A PURDASI ROBBING HIS MASTER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Jugheru Malakhan, a Purdasi in the employ of Ratanchand Jugjivan, who keeps a shop in Shaik Memon Street, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur with theft of cash and ornaments, of the value of Rs. 578. On Sunday last, the complainant went to a temple for worship, leaving the accused, who had been in his employ for a fortnight only, in charge of the shop and the property therein. It was a case of misplaced trust, for on his return to the shop, about an hour later, the complainant found the shop locked up. He had it opened, when he found his property missing. Accused was afterwards arrested at Matunga, with Rs. 378 in his possession, and pointed out a well in which he had thrown the box which contained his master's property. He admitted the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WEATHER AT SEA.—Tandil Joosub Adum, of a kotia, No. 2,244, which arrived in Bombay harbour from Cutch Mandvie, on Sunday morning, made a report to the police that, about 1 a.m., on the 21st instant, while his vessel was off Alibag, he sighted nine men on the spar of a vessel appealing for help. He went alongside the wreck and picked them up into his vessel. They all belonged to butilla Teethul Khare, of Jafferabad, which was wrecked off Alibag, at about midnight. Two passengers on board the butilla, named Saddia Issac and Ejara Haron, of Bombay, are reported to have been lost.—Tandil Hurrie Mahadeo, of a pattimar, No. 4151, from Karrachi, on arrival in the Bombay harbour, on Sunday morning, reported to the police that on the 21st instant, at 8 a.m., he sighted some men on a sunken butilla. He went to their rescue, and picked up tandil Valuff Rutna and ten crew of butilla No. 3826, of Sultanpore, which had been wrecked off Janjira, at 1 a.m. on the 21st instant.

DAMAUN POST OFFICE.—For a whole week to-day, writes a correspondent on Sunday, the stock of post-cards at the Damaun Post Office "has been exhausted and a new supply from Goa has not arrived. The poor people complain bitterly at having to spend three pies more for a letter than a post-card, but they are unable to obtain redress. For two days even postage stamps could not be obtained! That the Post Office should have no stamps or post-cards to provide the public with, has become an almost constant source of complaint, and yet it is inexplicable why the acting Post-Master, Mr. Fernandes, who holds an advocate's diploma, or the Goa authorities cannot make arrangements to keep a sufficient stock of stamps and post-cards. It may also be mentioned on this occasion that certain Indian Post Offices do not return to the Post Office here acknowledgments for registered letters sent to them. If this matter were properly represented to the British postal authorities, the defaulting Post offices would be soon made to understand their duties."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th April, 1899.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday the 28th instant.

Officer's Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize-lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the sametime.

Dress for Officer's—Mess Dress (red or white). For N.-C. Officer's and Volunteers—Mess dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki).

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ADVICE to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1-2d per bottle.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, *viz.*, Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th instant. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolben, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clabby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway company, Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Shivnandunsing Bechusing, the signalman at Marine Lines, examined by Mr. Maneckshaw, corroborated the statement made by the last witness, Ramsumer Mahabir. He added that as the No. 8 up passenger train was standing on the station, he did not give signal to the No. 74 up local train. He kept the first home signal at danger. He also held a red flag out of the window of his cabin. After the No. 8 up passenger left the station witness lowered signals for the No. 74 up local. But as the train did not come up, witness, after waiting for it for four minutes, informed the station-master. Subsequently, witness heard of the collision, and so he again put up the signals at danger.

Examined by the Coroner, witness said it was in accordance with the rule to show a red flag through the cabin window.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, witness said that it was his duty to put the signal again at danger immediately after the train had passed. If the line was clear and a train was coming, he would give the signal for the train to proceed. As soon as a train passed the starting signal he put up that signal at once at danger.

After a train has passed the starting signal, you put that signal at danger. Supposing the line behind you is absolutely clear, do you again lower the starting signal?—No.

Witness, continuing, said if a train passed the starting signal at danger it was not his duty to communicate that fact to the Church Gate Station. It was against the order to touch the block instrument as long as it showed that the line was blocked. There were no means of communicating danger.

Mr. Muncherji Dinshaw, deputy station-master, Churney Road, deposed that he worked from 9 p.m. to 10 a.m. On the morning of the 10th instant he was on the up platform when No. 74 up local train arrived at the station.

Witness then corroborated the signalman, Ramsumer, and said that after the whole of the local train had passed, he saw that the starting signal was at danger again. Witness then went into his office, when he heard a noise of a light engine passing through his station. After that witness heard the signalman shouting out from his cabin that the driver of the light engine passed against the signal. Witness then came out of his office on to the platform and looked towards the starting signal, but could not see the engine. He then went towards the south end of the platform, and proceeded about ten to fifteen yards on the ballast, when he saw the signal and the rear end of the train standing close to each other. He then returned to his office and sent a telegram to "all concerned." Before that witness saw the brakesman of the No. 74 up local train coming towards him. Witness met him, when he said that No. 74 up local train and the light engine had collided, and that one man was killed and four or five were injured. On hearing this, witness went to the telegraph office and despatched a telegram informing "all concerned." The telegram ran as under: "Up light engine of No. 3 down ordinary collided with No. 74 up local near Sonapore signal, between Churney Road and Marine Lines. About one man dead and four seriously injured. Assistance urgently required."

Witness then went to the scene of the collision, where he saw a girl and a boy lying dead out side the rails on the Queen's Road. He also saw the deceased Babaji jammed in one of the compartments of the last but one carriage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, witness said very few passengers got out of the local train at Churney Road. It was his duty to look after the passengers alighting. After the passengers had all left, witness remained on the platform and watched the train till it passed the starting signal. It was one of his duties as a station-master to look after the signals.

The cross-examination of the witness was not concluded, when further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2-30 p.m.

THE "ART SUPPLEMENT."

DISPUTED ADVERTISEMENT.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, proceeded with the further hearing of the suit filed by the proprietors of the "Times of India" against Mr. Archibald A. Crawford for the recovery of Rs. 300, being the amount said to be due by the defendant for an advertisement published by plaintiffs in the month of May, 1898, in their "Art Supplement." The plaintiffs in the suit are Messrs. Thomas Jewell Bennett, John C. O'Connell, and George Algernon Meakin, all of whom carry on business in Bombay as printers and publishers under the name and style of Bennett, Coleman and Co., in partnership with Mr. Frank Morris Coleman. The defendant carries on business as an electrician.

Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hemming appeared for the defendant.

At the outset Mr. Hemming proposed to ask certain questions to Mr. Coleman. Mr. Hemming said that though the witness had been cross-examined at some length on a previous occasion his client was not prepared to go on with the case as he was then suffering from severe tooth-ache.

Mr. Dunlop, for the plaintiff, objected to the course proposed, and said the cross-examination of the plaintiff was practically closed on the last occasion.

His honour, after hearing the arguments, allowed Mr. Hemming to further cross-examine the plaintiff.

Mr. Coleman, cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, said he had given the area to the defendant as was contracted for. Witness then took measurement of the defendant's advertisement in the "Art Supplement," and said there was some difference in the space, which was a little less than contracted for. Certain advertisement had overlapped the defendant's advertisement. The advertisements were not charged for according to the measurements. Mr. Dunlop admitted the reduction, and said they had to make allowance for ornamental borders. The Yacht Club series was produced, and witness said that he seriously said that it was an artistic production of the Yacht Club. The photo was taken from the lawn and the water part was put in by the artist. He did not know that Mr. Wellesley Parker had shown a photocrome to the advertisers and had represented to them that the production would be photocrome process. He believed Mr. Wellesley Parker had no photocromes with him at the time he went about canvassing for advertisements. Messrs. Roberts and Co., Phillamore and Co., Crowder and Co., Marcks and Co., Morenas and Co., Society Mercantile De Paris, and others had taken objections to the productions. Some of them had complained that the productions were not artistic works. Here several pictures of soap, scent, and other articles were produced, and shown to witness, and he was asked to compare the same with the "Art Supplements." Witness having compared them said he liked best the lithos produced. The lithographs, witness said, were far more superior to the sheets, but they were from a different process. Re-examined by Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Coleman said that the defendant had not complained of the process. In every advertisement some amount of space is taken up for ornamentation. The ornamentation formed part of the advertisements, which were reduced to make allowance for borders. The defendant's advertisement would cover the full space contracted for if the border was measured.

In answer to the Court, witness said that the process was not fixed till the whole of the advertisements had come in.

Mr. Walter Procter, manager of Messrs. Marcks and Co., examined by Mr. Hemming, said that he had arranged with Mr. Wellesley Parker for his advertisement in the "Art Supplement," and had agreed to pay Rs. 500. It was then represented to him that the production would be an artistic work. The advertisement did not come up to the representation made to him by Mr. Wellesley Parker, and he objected to the colouring, and particularly the Back Bay. If his orders were carried out as represented to him he would not have felt the difficulty in paying the full amount agreed upon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunlop, witness said that his objection was that the central representation was to done in the process agreed upon. He hand read in the "Penang Gazette" about the work produced by Mr. Wellesley Parker, and before the supplements arrived he had sent in his objections to the proprietors of the "Times of India." He did not object to the space taken up for the borders. He paid the "Times of India" Rs. 400 every month for advertisements.

In answer to the Court witness said he did not object to the borders. It was represented to him that the central figure would be photocrome.

Mr. Maneckji Cowasji, partner of Messrs. Morenas and Co., said he had arranged with Mr. Parker for his advertisement in the "Art Supplement" for Rs. 400, but he was not satisfied with the production. He had said Rs. 200 and had agreed to pay the balance in two instalments. Mr. Parker had shown him three pamples, and had represented to him that the supplements would be after that style. He did not remember whether the samples shown by Mr. W. Parker were photocromes.

In cross-examination witness said he had seen the defendant some four days ago but he was not asked to give evidence. Several advertisers had talked with him on the subject of the Art Supplement advertisements.

The case stands adjourned till this afternoon.

THE LATE SIR JOHN MOWBRAY.

THE late Sir John Robert Mowbray was before all things—before party fidelity, Parliamentary zeal, or political astuteness—a fine old English gentleman. He was one of the pillars of the Conservative Party, which he always believed capable of standing alone and qualified to run a winning race on Home Rule, even if the course had not been kept by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, with Mr. Goschen as starter and bellman, and Sir Henry James as judge. Sir John was born in the summer of Waterloo, and carried his load of years with equanimity. At the time of his birth, however, he was not a Mowbray, but a Cornish. The Mowbray came into the family thirty-two years later. Its bearer was Sir John's bride, in whose favour he gallantly sank his own patronymic. And that was the last of the Stribling Cornishes. Sir John's father was the late Mr. Robert Stribling Cornish, who resided at Exeter, where the present Member for the University of Oxford was born. His education is associated with Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, of which be is both hon. student and Parliamentary representative, as well as M.A. and D.C.L. Like so many eminent politicians of the past and the present, Sir John Mowbray, who is indebted to Mr. Disraeli for his baronetcy, set out with the intention of practising the art and mysteries of the law, but gave it up eventually for the more ambitious pathway of a public career. He first entered Parliament in 1853, as Member for Durham City, which he represented up to December, 1868, when he carried Oxford University, an achievement which Alma Mater acknowledged by his re-election whenever the quarrels at Westminster have rendered a poll necessary. But though Sir John was called to taste the sweets of office as early as 1858, when for his legal learning he received the post of Judge-Advocate-General—an appointment wherein a very little learning goes a very long way—an admission made, of course, without prejudice to Sir John's legal attainments—he was never asked to "Come a little higher, friend," and eventually he passed altogether out of the ruck of struggling placemen.

Sir John Mowbray was a Church Estates Commissioner. He owed his baronetcy to his "services to the party." He was an intensely respectable man, and with Sir Walter Barttelot, showed how the old order might not always change. Sir John Mowbray did a great deal of inside and unseen political work. He was saturated with Parliamentary routine, was a Parliamentary Hallam, who would give the Speaker, Mr. Courtney, and the Clerk "points" on procedure, and beat them, and who certainly would have made an excellent President of the Chamber. Like so many of the older legislators, Sir John Mowbray lived to see his son a Member of the House of Commons. An amiable, self-contained, unobtrusive, thoughtful old gentleman, the right hon. baronet was one of the fathers of the Conservative Party, interesting as a study in orthodox Conservatism, and one who in the street, would probably be taken for a fine old family solicitor.

THE TURTLE BANKS OF THE IRRAWADDY DIVISION.

A LONG and interesting report on the turtle banks of the Irrawaddy Division, written by Captain F. D. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, has been published. The Resolution reviewing the report says, the turtle-banks of Burma extend from the mouth of the To or China Bakir river northwards to the mouth of the Gwa river, the southern boundary of the Sandoway district. A list of the banks, showing the revenue derived from them during the past twenty years, is appended to the report. The right to collect turtles and tortoises' eggs is sold by auction annually by the Deputy Commissioners, within whose districts the banks are situated. The statement shows that the revenue during that period has remained fairly constant, varying from Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 28,000. From the report it appears that there are six species that lay on the turtle banks:—(*a*) Four marine turtles—(1) Green turtle, (2) Loggerhead, (3) Hawks-bill, (4) Leathery, the last two being very rarely met with. (*b*) Two estuary tortoises known as—(1) Taikleikbin, (2) Taikleikset.

Captain Maxwell estimates the annual take of eggs as follows:—Green turtles 2,000,000; Loggerheads 1,500,000; Tortoises 70,000. The green turtle lays only on Diamond Island. It lays all the year round, but the greater number of the eggs are laid between July and November. The loggerhead lays chiefly on the islands off the mouths of the Irrawaddy and Dalla rivers and only during the last four months of the year. The tortoises lay mainly on the Thaungkadun and Kaingthaung groups of islands from the middle of January to the beginning of March. Captain Maxwell reports that they are then captured in large numbers by the villagers near the banks.

PROSPECTS.

Captain Maxwell discusses the question whether turtles and tortoises are decreasing. In 1874 the Commissioner, Pegu Division, proposed, in connection with the conservation of turtles, that a close season should be observed. In letter, dated the 16th April 1874, the Chief Commissioner directed that a close season for the collection of turtle eggs should be imposed from the 1st April to the 15th May in each year. This close season is still observed. The conclusions at which Captain Maxwell arrives are that turtles are not decreasing, probably because the real habitate of the turtle is in the Andamans, and only a small percentage visit Burma. As the green turtle is the only species which lays on Diamond Island during the close season the green turtle is, in Captain Maxwell's opinion, the only species which benefits at all by the close season, and as the green turtle does not require protection he proposes that, after consulting, if necessary, the Calcutta Museum authories, the close season should be abolished and that 150 turtles should be allowed to be taken annually. The Financial Commissioner is not disposed to accept these recommendations, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with him that it is inexpedient to accept them. In regard to loggerheads, Captain Maxwell comes to the conclusion that they are neither increasing nor decreasing, and that no measures are necessary for their protection.

AS REGARDS TORTOISES.

Captain Maxwell considers that the facts show that they are decreasing rapidly and should be protected. He recommends that the islands on which the tortoises lay should be completely protected from the 1st January to the 15th May (the laying and hatching season) once every five years, and that a small establishment should be entertained once in five years for this purpose. The Financial Commissioner suggests that, in order that the supply of eggs may not be entirely cut off every fifth year, the banks which the tortoises visit should be divided into five lots, one lot being preserved in each year in consecutive order. The Lieut.-Governor accepts the view that tortoises require protection and that the entertainment of an establishment in connection therewith is necessary. If, however, one-fifth of the banks is preserved every year as proposed by Mr. Smeaton, the full establishment proposed by Captain Maxwell will not be required. His Honour is doubtful whether Captain Maxwell's proposal should be revised in the manner proposed by the Financial Commissioner. The following objections occur to His Honour:—(1) If a watching establishment is employed every year (though only for a part of the year) there will be a tendency to employ the same men every year; they will become well known to the fishermen and there will be a considerable risk of collusion between them and the fishermen. If a watching establishment is entertained only once in five years, this danger is much diminished. (2) Captain Maxwell proposes that the Myook of Bogale should visit the banks once a month during the close season. This is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, a very important part of Captain Maxwell's proposal, but, if the close season occurs every year, a great deal of the Myook's time will be absorbed by this particular work. Before deciding, therefore, on this question His Honour desires that Captain Maxwell should be consulted on the Financial Commissioner's amendment to his proposal. Captain Maxwell points out that

A TURTLE BANK IS NOT A "FISHERY,"

and that it will not be illegal for any one to trespass on the fishery in spite of its being forbidden. His view of the law appears to be correct and the law will be amended at the first opportunity. His Honour does not, however, think this need deter Government. It is impossible that any difficulty will arise. Captain Maxwell also proposes measures for checking the capture of tortoises. His Honour agrees with the Financial Commissioner's remarks on this point. It seems clear that, if the tortoises are to be protected, it will be necessary to amend the Fishery Act, possibly (as Captain Maxwell suggests) by reserving absolutely certain species.

Captain Maxwell proposes some general rules which he recommends should be applied to all banks. As pointed out by the Financial Commissioner, it will be necessary to amend the Fishery Act before the rules can be enforced. The Financial Commissioner proposes that the proposed amendments should be deferred until it has been decided what changes are needed on Captain Maxwell's general report. His Honour does not think that the fishery legislation should be dealt with piece-meal. Captain Maxwell should be asked to forward a draft of the amendments which he advises in the Fisheries Act and rules on the subject of turtles and tortoises and also for a draft of a form of lease which he considers suitable for turtle-banks.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL 1899.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·718	W	5	95·6	64·1	29	...	0·99	—2·74
Sirsa	29·641	SE	6	90·8	73·6	11	?	—	..
Delhi	29·734	S	4	97·7	69·6	27	...	1·78	—1·14
Agra	29·729	SW	4	98·0	71·9	21	...	1·35	—0·05
Cawnpore	29·744	Calm	0	101·4	64·0	30	...	0·60	...
Allahabad	29·740	Calm	2	101·1	68·3	39	...	2·20	+0·10
Jhansi	29·684	SW	3	100·3	73·7	19	...	1·74	+0·11
Jacobabad	29·703	NE	5	108·4	77·1	26	...	0·45	—0·79
Karachi	29·799	WSW	11	96·1	74·7	81	...	0·36	—1·47
Jeypore	29·776	Calm	3	99·6	66·0	26	...	0·49	—1·49
Ajmere	29·783	SW	7	98·8	70·0	29	...	0·37	—1·00
Deesa	29·835	WSW	4	104·1	70·0	8	...	0·48	—0·06
Ahmedabad	29·846	SW	4	103·3	75·6	59	...	0·51	...
Bhuj	29·835	WSW	12	104·3	69·9	72	...	0·22	—0·34
Rajkot	29·849	W	13	100·9	69·8	89	...	0·29	—0·26
Bhavnagar	29·855	SW	13	100·5	73·7	62	...	0·03	..
Veraval	29·854	SW	10	82·0	74·8	75	...	0·34	...
Neemuch	29·823	SW	10	97·0	72·0	58	...	0·90	—0·17
Indore	29·836	NW	4	93·7	70·6	59	...	0·22	—0·85
Saugor	29·782	E	5	96·8	73·1	33	...	1·02	—1·49
Jubbulpore	29·774	SSE	5	99·5	66·2	26	...	0·33	—2·45
Hoshangabad	29·814	SW	1	100·6	67·2	49	...	0·52	—1·48
Khandwa	29·851	W	8	100·7	77·1	52	...	0·16	—1·27
Raipur	29·758	Calm	1	97·4	74·6	45	...	2·06	—0·50
Nagpur	29·782	N	6	99·2	72·1	21	...	0·63	—2·65
Amraoti	29·819	WSW	8	89·2	68·8	40	..	1·50	—0·99
Akola	29·829	W	9	99·5	72·2	52	..	1·46	—1·47
Surat	29·853	SW	9	90·6	75·5	55	...	0·16	—0·09
Malegaon	29·848	WSW	11	97·6	71·2	74	..	0·64	—0·66
Bombay	29·883	SW	7	87·9	77·6	61	...	1·70	+0·78
Poona	29·902	WSW	13	89·5	62·4	67	..	2·73	+0·65
Ahmednagar	29·895	Calm	4	90·9	63·0	78	...	1·16	..
Aurangabad	...	WNW	10	90·8	63·2	76	...	2·95	...
Sholapur	29·867	NW	11	98·2	70·1	52	...	0·69	—1·79
Ratnagiri	29·887	SSE	5	88·9	73·9	59	...	0·56	—0·31
Belgaum	29·873	WSW	11	84·3	60·9	75	...	5·24	+1·31
Goa	29·896	E	7	86·0	76·1	77	..	9·76	...
Karwar	29·883	NE	4	87·3	72·5	82	..	8·22	+5·22
Mangalore	29·867	NNW	2	87·8	75·9	73	...	15·81	+11·31
Calicut	29·855	Calm	8	87·7	76·5	86	...	29·15	+20·08
Cochin	29·858	NNE	[illegible]	90·5	79·6	82	...	34·[illegible]7	+19·59
Bangalore	29·881	WSW	7	91·3	68·8	81	0·26	8·39	+2·67
Secunderabad	29·800	NW	7	96·7	71·5	38	...	2·16	—1·35
Masulipatam	29·809	SSW	7	97·7	83·0	78	...	15·46	+6·85
Bellary	29·813	NW	8	99·7	72·7	48	...	4·03	+0·93
Cuddapah	29·820	SW	6	102·2	80·9	53	0·03	8·43	+2·14
Madras	29·830	SSW	25	93·5	81·0	[illegible]	...	32·70	+12·21
Coimbatore	29·871	W	2	92·9	71·6	82	...	10·73	+3·48
Trichinopoly	29·844	WSW	6	95·6	71·9	95	0·28	23·19	+12·68
Negapatam	29·831	Calm	8	94·5	78·9	77	...	52·19	+21·08
Colombo	29·863	SSW	7	91·0	76·3	91	0·01	38·30	—1·78
Aden	29·842	E	27	84·8	79·3	70	..	1·56	—1·49

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Deesa, pressure changes for the past 24 hours have been generally small and irregular. Readings are highest on the West Coast and lowest in the Punjab. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds remain practically unchanged, and the force has been fresh at Karachi, Bhuj, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch, 14 at Surat, Bhuj, Ajmere and Karachi, and 12 at Jacobabad and Khandwa.

The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season except at Jacobabad, Karachi, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Negapatam, and the minimum is 3° to 8° in excess in Rajputana, Central India, Berar and at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Khandwa, Kaipur, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 61° at Belgaum.

Humidity has increased considerably at Karachi Deesa, Bhuj, Indore, Khandwa, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and at Veraval.

Light showers have fallen at Bangalore and Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Cuddapah and Colombo.

Light local rain is probable in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and in Mysore.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

MONDAY: The barometer has risen briskly in a part of North-West India, and the depression has filled up; at the same time it has moved eastward to East Punjab. The large diffused depression over the Gangetic Plain and West Bengal has also filled up and become smaller. Winds are still irregularly cyclonic over North-West India, but the force has diminished, while easterly breezes continue to be reported from parts of North and West Bengal; elsewhere the directions are generally south-westerly, but both along the west coast and in Central Burma, the directions are variable. The weather is cloudy and showery in Burma, East Bengal, Assam, Kashmir, and south of the Peninsula, the principal rain falls being over two inches in Trichinopoly and over one inch in Silchar and Salem. The mean temperature has again risen in most provinces, but the heat is still below the normal average except in Burma the Deltaic Bengal, Sind, and the Madras Coast. The deficiency is large over the central parts of India and the Peninsula, averaging seven degrees in Bombay Deccan, six degrees in Berar, and five degrees in the Central Provinces and Madras Deccan.

MADAME ROMA'S HOODOO.

"I NEVER used to believe in a Hoodoo," said Madame Roma, the great American opera singer, who has just taken up her abode in this country, with a view to repeating here the triumphs she has achieved on the other side, "but I know differently now I could tell you the story of a yellow silk dress, which will prove that I am right, only that I know that you would be incredulous. It was a piece of beautiful yellow silk, sent to me by my mother, and was so delighted with it that I had it made up in the Empire style, and handsomely trimmed with lace and pearl embroidery. I had a very nice engagement just then, and I decided to wear the gown on the first night. I was with that company eight weeks, and then the manager left us stranded high and dry, at New Orleans, and we had to find our way home as well as we could, minus salary. That was adventure No. 1.

"Three weeks later I signed a contract for leading lady in *Gentleman Joe*. Again I wore my yellow silk in the second act. We played *Gentleman Joe* four days, and then the manager was arrested for something or other—debt, I think—result, four days' salary. Experience No. 2? My next engagement was at Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, and while playing there a friend asked me to sing at a swell club. As it meant big money I accepted. Well, I sang at the concert, but no big cheque made its appearance, neither did I get the sum which had been promised me for my expenses. All I got was the extravagant sum of *fifteen dollars*. Adventure No. 3?

"By this time I was beginning to get uneasy. I had never believed in a Hoodoo, but how else could I account for my repeated ill-luck? Well, my next engagement found me at the Castle Square Opera House, Boston. As I had no costume to provide, my yellow dress remained in my trunk the whole time. I enjoyed a long engagement and a splendid run of luck. I was almost convinced by this time that my beautiful silk dress was responsible for my previous ill-luck, but I was loath to get rid of it. I had promised a lady friend of mine to take a concert party down to Nantucket Island—a whaling station—and give them an entire entertainment. We went down in style—we had a 'special' to ourselves, and so on.

"When we arrived at our destination, we were greeted with the information that the lady who had guaranteed to make the affair a success and to ensure our expenses had gone mad, and had to be removed to an asylum. This naturally depressed me, but, in spite of the bad news, we gave our concert, and I wore my yellow dress. At the end of the evening, the total receipts amounted to twenty-six shillings. That was the fourth adventure.

"After that I had my dress entirely unpicked, gave the silk net to a girl friend, and put the silk in my trunk. I was asked soon after to create a singing *role*, and decided to convert my silk into an underskirt. My engagement that time lasted seventeen days! To do away with the Hoodoo, I had my dress trimmed with blackbirds, which are supposed to be mascottes, and wore it in my next piece—with the result that the opera lasted two weeks, and all I got was ten dollars salary! I found myself at the Opera House, San Francisco, next, and had nothing but trouble all through. I felt by this time that it was because I had worn my yellow silk in the first act. Indeed, so convinced was I of this that I gave away everything I had that was of the same unlucky colour, or trimmed with it. When I tell you that on leaving America I had a very handsome set of amber beads given me, and that they are now as the bottom of the ocean, you will realise how strongly I felt on the subject. I was firmly convinced that if I kept the amber ornaments the voyage would be a disastrous one and I simply dared not keep them."

Who can say there is no foundation for stage superstition after Madame Roma's experience?—*M. A. P.*

THE REORGANISATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

FOR many years, says the military correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, the reorganisation of the Royal Regiment of Artillery has been contemplated, and many attempts have been made in that direction, but of late we have heard more persistent and apparently authentic rumours upon the subject of the breaking up of the present large regiment into smaller parts—the form the reorganisation has been expected to assume. Whether at last this much-discussed measure is to see the light is known only to those in high authority at the War Office, and possibly not even to them, for financial impediments may intervene, but one preliminary step has now been taken that seems to foreshadow the disruption of the regiment. This is the abolition of the office of the deputy adjutant-general for Royal Art., which has existed at headquarters for upwards of a century. The history of the Royal Art. is a most interesting one, and the regiment, from very small beginnings about the middle of last century, has grown to its present large size of about 37,000 officers and men under a series of different governing bodies. Originally it was administered by the Board of Ordnance, a very ancient institution, presided over by the master general of the Ordnance, who, in years gone by, was a most important official, scarcely second to the Commander-in-Chief himself, as may be seen from a perusal of the list of those who held this high office—among whom are to be found such great names as those of Marlborough and Wellington. The first deputy adjutant-general ever appointed was Sir John Macleod, one of the most distinguished of British artillerymen, who was in 1783 styled brigade major of the regiment, and who acted as the intermediary between the board and the regiment. In 1795 his title was altered to that of deputy adjutant-general, an office that has existed ever since, but which is abolished to-day. Sir John Macleod was a very capable, courteous, and distinguished man, who remained in office for many years, and to whose great ability and knowledge the success won by the regiment in the many wars at the end of last century and the beginning of this was largely due. His original office was at Woolwich, in a small room which he shared with his two clerks, but he was afterwards removed to London, and in 1805 was given an assistant adjutant-general as coadjutor. The post of deputy-assistant adjutant-general was not created until 1859, about the time when the Board of Ordnance ceased to exist and the Royal Artillery were placed directly under the Commander-in-Chief. Now all three appointments are to be done away with, and the duties performed by their holders are to be distributed in different departments of the War Office. Thus matters of *personnel* will be dealt with in the Military Secretary's Branch, to which an assistant military secretary for artillery matters has now been added in the person of Col. Dalton, R.A.; matters of discipline will be attended to in the Adjutant-General's Department by Col. Hay, R. A., just appointed an assistant adjutant-general; and ordnance affairs will be controlled by the Director General of Ordnance with two deputy-assistant adjutant-generals under him, one for mounted and one for garrison artillery. Whether this new arrangement will work better than the one that has held good for over a century and has produced an artillery admittedly second to none in the world, remains to be seen, but it most probably presages a complete reorganisation of the whole regiment, which before long—it is supposed—will be divided into smaller fractions. Duncan, in his valuable history of the Royal Artillery says, when speaking of the creation of the office of deputy adjutant-general in 1795—"In a regiment so large, and so scattered, the value of some central organisation, not merely for routine, but also for maintaining and encouraging *esprit de corps*, can hardly be overrated." That central organisation has now disappeared, and its disappearance is viewed with some apprehension by a good many experienced authorities.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Eastland, 1,544 tons, Captain F M Evan, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

THE Barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain C W Bribner, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vasna, 592 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Ileaface, 373 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Aden, 7th April, via Macullah and Shoher, with a general cargo, 4 horses, and 43 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 912 tons, Captain C Owen, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Jeddah, 11th April, via Aden, brought a general cargo, and 31 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Company's s s Muke Maru, 2,060 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, sailed yesterday for Kobe and Yokohama, with a general cargo and Mr T Matsuaka, Miss Otsuru and 2 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain J P H Stafford, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 17th March, via coast ports, brought a general cargo. Revd E Diez, and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain T J Grier, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Zanzibar, via Mombassa and Karachi, brought a general cargo, and Mrs Armstrong and 3 children, Mr Walker and 1 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeded yesterday afternoon, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Vindobona, Captain C Bellen:—For Colombo—Mrs A Starvich and child. For Singapore—Mr H Michell. For Hongkong—Mr Mody and Mr Hirjibhoy. For Shanghai—Consul General, Mrs Piska two children and two servants, and Miss A Bennett.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 24.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Coconada	517	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Den of Ogil	2521	Singer	Hongkong		Bombay Co
Kilwa	993	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Iran	1686	Hughes			K N & Co
Selma	2233	Donovan			W Crowder
Londesborough	1939	Padgett			K N & Co
Onipenta	3420	Watkeys			M M & Co
Annandale	2537	Milne			S Oil Co
Noranmore	2677	Jephson			K N & Co
Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London		P & O Co
Matin	2433	Archer			Captain
Booldana	2113	Croft			M M & Co
Imani	2978	Peabody			K N & Co
Apollo	2729	Pickthorn			P & O Co
Peshawar	2202	Vibert			P & O Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Govt Dock		R I Marine
Skuld	913	Olson			Bo Co
Terrier	1005	Kampjard			R S & Co
Shannon	2148	Symons	Australia		P & O Co
Virawa	2158	Dougherty			M M & Co
Nadir	2011	Morgan			T M & Co
Khalif	2219	Nash			F M & Co
Simla	1039	Martin			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Livingstone	Karachi		
Ileaface	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Chindwara	1501	Grier			M M & Co
Henzada	1311	Stafford			M M & Co
Naseri	912	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Ileaface s	Nacoda	Aden, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Vidobona s Muke Maru s	Bellen Kawamuro	Kobe. Yokohama.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Vasna, Rickford, for Karachi.
" Eastland, Evan, for Madras.
Barque Grosvenor, Brebner, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Peninsular, for London, etc.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, etc.
" Seina, for Trieste, etc.
" Rajpootana, for Zanzibar, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cumming s—50 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 bales blue paper Abdoolally Mohamedally; 69 cases gingerwine, 45 cases rum and 74 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 86 cases whisky D Dadabhoy.
City of Dublin s—86 cases whisky Eduljee Bizonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cumming s—5 cases lampware Noormohomed Vulliebhoy.
Rydal Hall s—34 cases chemicals The Khataw Makanjee Co.
Armenia s—30 cases chemicals Vassonjee Nathoo and Co; 6 casks chemicals M S Khushalas.
Hardwick Hall s—1 case brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons; 50 cases table Salt Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Clydesdale s—190 drums turpentine Nuzerally Sumsoodin and Co; 56 bundles strow boards M A M Shurafally; 5 cases medicine J A Kirkbride and Co; 50 cases beer B Smyth and Co.
Caledonia s—59 cases portwine Eduljee Besonjee; 3 cases perfumed spirit P S Pochajee.
Shannon s—8 cases medicine Dora Brothers; 11 cases brandy Phipson and Co; 3 cases champagne Croft Mody and Co; 7 cases medicine Valubjee Bhicca and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—7 cases medicine 1 case perfumed spirit D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—70 cases brandy Eduljee Besonjee.
Rheinfels s—4 casks glassware K Samjee; 31 bales printing paper 15 cases writing paper M A M Shurafally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rebenfels s—50 casks chemicals R P Dotor; 23 cases glassware Jaffer Rumall; 20 cases glassware Khoja Mohomed Ebram and Co; 9 bales printing paper M A M Shurafally; 26 casks chemical D R Umregar and Co.
Lindenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit D Dadabhoy.
Rudesheimer s—2 casks rectified spirit Eduljee Besonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon s—25 cases brandy Phipson and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—23 cases earthenware R Ditmar.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage. &c.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

WE append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	62,000	67,000	48,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom	15,000	33,000	50,000
„ „ to Continent	27,000	34,000	80,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	77,47,000	81,12,000	63,88,000
„ „ to U. K. „	30,75,000	30,83,000	28,30,000
„ to Continent „	29,19,000	34,02,000	25,02,000
„ Stock in the Ports	8,00,000	6,88,000	5,30,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	43,20,000	38,02,340	31,75,160
„ „ of Surats	1,55,000	1,33,050	2,19,630

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	16,45,000	12,49,690	12,53,890
„ London	5,000	3,000	6,000
American afloat	60,000	1,51,800	95,000
East Indian „	5,000	3,000	7,500
Total	17,15,000	14,49,490	13,62,390
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 12-32d.	3 21-32d.	4 1-8d.
„ Good Bhownugger	2 25-32d.	3d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	19-32d.	21-32d.	22-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	16,68,807
„ „ „ Branches	Dec. „	5,82,347
Other „ „	Dec. „	32,01,047
Government Securities	Dec. „	145
Other authorised „	Unchanged	
Loans	Inc. „	17,402
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec. „	9,05,31
Balances with other Banks	Dec. „	1,84,890
Cash	Dec. „	56,14,105

There was a further reduction in the cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week of some 56 lakhs, making it stand at 135 lakhs, against the diminution in the previous week of 15 1-4 lakhs, at 191 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to over 16 1-2 lakhs; also at the Branches, to the extent of 5 3-4 lakhs, Private Deposits decreasing by 32 lakhs. In Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a falling off of 3-4 lakh; and the Balances with other Banks were 1 3-4 lakhs lower.

COTTON—Prices are steady, with a small demand. The purchases reported to-day were 600 bales Junagadh at Rs. 134 1-4 per candy, 125 Morbi at Rs. 121 and 100 Malwa at Rs. 120, on account of the mills. "Good" Bhownugger, May delivery, was quoted at Rs. 134.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady and unchanged.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,134	bales.
Wheat	23,410	cwts.
Linseed	16,493	„
Rapeseed	11,389	„
Gingellyseed	2,485	„
Poppyseed	8,835	„
Castorseed	3,741	„
Rice	4,765	„

EXCHANGE opened firmer in tone this morning at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' Credits. A few merchants' Bills were placed at the rate and the market then became firmer at 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which no Bills were offering. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited; rates closed at the following level:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Francs	1·09 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given to-day at 100-7-16 for 3 1-2 per cents, for Cash and the Settlement, and 94 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Curimbhoy and Manockjee Petit Mills have declined Rs. 10 each; David, Rs. 5; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1280, per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd April, as compared with the statement of 15th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 15. Rs.	April 22. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,09,214	55,40,407
Do. do. at Branches	58,90,540	53,03,193
Other Deposits	361,22,423	329,21,381
Post Bills	4,100	4,310
Credits, undrawn	25,12,015	22,85,776
Rs.	693,38,327	636,60,097
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,70,163	104,70,021
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511	33,24,511
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	75,85,731	77,79,727
Loans do. do. do.	155,75,943	155,93,345
Bills Discounted and purchased	125,17,718	121,27,187
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,24,057
Stamps and Stationery	28,688	27,419
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,83,699	98,809
Cash	191,29,126	135,15,021
Rs..	693,38,327	636,60,097

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th April:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,57,663 4 4 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 17,07,951 15 5	39,65,615	3	9
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	244,09,303	5	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,081	5	5
Sundries	8,38,883	10	7
Total	382,22,889	8	10
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	31,59,141	9	0
Other authorised Investments	7,40,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	56,15,535	0	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	47,52,660	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased	79,94,349	1	1
Balances with other Banks	13,47,594	9	0
Bullion	9,902	0	2
Dead stock	8,79,787	3	7
Stamps	13,426	8	5
Sundries	79,735	5	3
	245,93,062	6	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	136,29,827	2	1
Total	382,22,889	8	10

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co's. Liverpool agents write to them, under date April 7, reporting on the state of their cotton market as under:—"Since we last wrote you about the cotton situation our market has only been open for three days, and after small fluctuations prices shew a decline of 1 to 2 points. There is no fresh feature of any importance to report, and we merely wish to add a few remarks to our exhaustive letter of 30th ultimo. All over the cotton belt farm work is impeded by cold weather; a nigger will never work if he feels at all cold. A mephis friend cables us that the quality of the receipts now coming in is very poor, and he expects receipts to become lighter shortly. "Trade in the American cotton spinning and weaving centres is still booming. Print cloths continue to advance in price and the profitable nature of the American business is fully reflected in the advance of 10 per cent. granted to the operatives a little while ago. Spinners actually have to refuse orders from sheer lack of time, and this satisfactory state of affairs in America assures a very full consumption for months to come. "With regard to the new crop a colleague of ours has made exhaustive inquiries from his correspondents in the Atlantic States, and he finds that the decrease in acreage amounts on an average to 16 per cent in South Carolina, 18 per cent. in Georgia, 7 per cent. in Florida, and 12 per cent. in Albama, whereas the decrease in the use of fertilizers in these four States averages fully 35 per cent. Further inquiries in the same quarters elicit the fact that on the whole farmers in the States mentioned above are financially in a very poor way and cannot afford the necessary outlay for field preparations, labours etc. All this confirms what we wrote you last week, and we can only reiterate our advice: "Take advantage of every decline to buy. Another valued correspondent from Gahriston writes to us as under:—The new crop so far has an unfavourable start, and farming preparations are nearly four weeks behind an average season. If at any time during the season, the current estimates of the growing crop should be from 9 to 10 million bales, as I fully believe they will be, on the theory that we have never yet made three big crops in succession, we are apt to see lively times in the market yet before the close of this season.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CURRIE—April 20, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major J W Currie Military Secretary to H E the Governor of Madras, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ALONE—April 15, at Buona Vista, Landour. John Alone, late Judge, S C Court, Agra (retired), in his 79th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\. ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1899.

"THE Women of India" was the subject of an interesting paper read by Colonel Temple, C. I. E., in Kensington, and published by the Parliamentary Committee for Women's Suffrage. It does not necessarily follow that the advocate of political rights for women in England proposed to confer the suffrage on the women of this country, but it may be taken as a symptom of the times that this particular Parliamentary Committee should turn their eyes in that direction. The lecturer took the Brahmin lady as his model, for that caste exerts a marked influence on the whole Hindu community, giving the ideal on which all the other castes desire to mould their habits of daily life. Brahminism is not a missionary religion in our sense of the term, but it assimilates a greater number of converts than any other, and weaves them into the elastic fabric of Hinduism. The Gurkha recruits when they join their regiments are taught not only their drill, but the Hindustani language, and with it they imbibe a smattering of current Hinduism. The small trader or the handicraftsman is frequently only an outcaste, but when he gets on in the world, he sets up a Brahmin priest, worships the orthodox gods, and when he becomes wealthy, develops into a full blown Hindu. Ceremonial orthodoxy means social respectability. He therefore adopts all Hindu usages, isolates his women, prohibits the re-marriage of widows, and marries his infant children to other children. The modern Brahminism is able to attract to itself so many discordant elements, because it has no hard and fast creed. It has, instead, a leading principle to draw in to itself whatever beliefs prevail around and develop them in a certain definite direction, under the control of its own priests and for their benefit. It engrafts its own customs on those already in existence. It thus acquires great vitality and strength. In Colonel Temple's view, the elastic network of caste and family customs thus twined round its victims is marvellously cruel, and so unendurable that revolt after revolt has been made against it. The only effect is that the meshes are loosed for a time, the intangible threads are slowly and surely tightened again, while the customs created by the schismatics are adopted by the priests and made to conform to the general theory. It may be objected that, if the system was indeed so cruel and unendurable as to produce constant revolts, it could not possibly last. It must surely be acceptable to the bulk of the community and conformable to their conceptions of what suits them, or it could not endure and even flourish. However, Colonel Temple acknowledges that in speaking of so vast a theme as the family life of 300,000,000 of people, amongst whom there are wide divergences of thought and practice, he is exposed at every step to the risk of finding himself contradicted. But he maintains that, as in Europe, where the Norwegian lady differs in many respects from the Spanish, and the English from the Greek, yet there is a fundamental likeness between European women as such that differentiates them from Oriental women. So in India there is a special way of living, underlying all differences which makes female life distinctly Indian.

It is not to be supposed that all the women of India lead practically identical lives, but the household economy is dominated in a general way by the most orthodox of the Hindus. The Indian girl-child is perfectly happy, as children count happiness. She is free to play as she pleases, has plenty of companions, all the children of undivided Hindu families living together, is able to run in and out of the houses of friends, never troubles to learn anything except what she picks up from those about her, petted by her parents, spoilt by her uncles and aunts, and beloved by her brothers. At ten years or earlier the curtain suddenly falls, she is packed off to take up her abode in her father-in-law's house—in the Indian languages her husband's family is not spoken of, but that of the father-in-law or mother-in-law. She does not enter her future home at the head of the community, but at the bottom. She has to bow down before her mother-in-law on all occasions till her forehead touches the ground. She has had nothing to do with her marriage, which has been arranged for her when she was an infant. "The family she joins is exactly like that she has left. Only it is that of another; to her a vast difference, and one which she never forgets—indeed, it is not infrequently made painfully apparent to her at every step. What I may call the standard Indian joint family is one composed of *paterfamilias*, all his sons and brothers, and various extraneous relatives, such as nephews, cousins, and wife's kindred, for the male part; and all their wives, in addition to his own wife and daughters, together with a sprinkling of family widows, for the female part. In this patriarchy, there are grades upon grades, both male and female, dependent chiefly upon age, and distance by blood, from the head of the family; and as everybody is married in India as soon as the time for it comes, the last-made bride is, in the nature of things, in the very lowest place." In the Indian family the strictest domestic economy prevails, the household work is done by the women of the family, and not, as with Europeans, by paid servants. There are servants who perform certain customary services. The *mater familias* reserves the cooking to herself, and she distributes the rest of the work amongst the members of the household, reserving the most menial, the most disagreeable, and the hardest for the bride. She is the servant of servants and must obey everyone. This is part of the system of breaking her in. If it does not suffice, the mother-in-law takes a stick and gives her a sound thrashing. The bride is turned into a drudge, and often unmercifully overworked. From the day she gives up her childhood to the day of her death, she is secluded, and sees nothing of the world outside the family enclosure. Her whole life is regulated for her, as if with the special object of making her as uncomfortable as possible. She must not speak to any male member of the family older than herself, she must not speak even to her husband unveiled, or be unveiled in his presence before others. The father of the family takes his meals by himself, the other men in groups according to their age, the women waiting upon them. When they have finished, the women eat the leavings; the bride, coming last, gets the roughest fare. She will know no happiness in life until she have a son. If she have no children, or only girls, she has a very bad time, and must make her account with a co-wife.

All this and a good deal more in a similar vein was regarded by Sir Owen Burne, the Chairman, as somewhat too sombre, and requiring a gleam of sunshine to make the picture a true representation of Indian family life. It must be remembered that for hundreds of years, the Indian girl who is not married is looked upon as disgraced, and a man is not considered respectable until he is married. In India, said Sir Owen, there is a feeling of religion in the ruling of the family, a feeling of kindness between relatives, a desire to help one another which we do not always see in our own country. The zananas are open to the doctors provided by Lady Dufferin's Fund, and from three to four hundred native ladies are now instructed in medicine. Eight hundred thousand women in the zananas are now being brought under this new influence. Sir John Jardine, while acknowledging the general accuracy of Colonel Temple's picture, said that from his experience, the people in India, men and women, seemed to lead fairly happy lives. In Southern India especially a considerable number of people live outside the restrictions of Brahminism, the women of their families visiting other women, seeing the men at the great feasts round the temples, and enjoying many of the same amusements in a quiet way. Miss Billington took a similar view, holding that the Indian woman, being prepared by heredity for her secluded life, was quite happy in it, and did not wish for more liberty. When in India, this lady was struck by the low ratio of crime amongst the women. Colonel Temple corroborated this view, observing that of the twelve thousand life convicts in his charge in the Andamans, there are only eight hundred women, a small number out of a population of 300,000,000. That may be taken as a testimony to the advantage of seclusion.

WHEN Rear-Admiral Krantz was sent by the Washington Government to Samoa he was instructed to take action only in case of emergency, and even then only in accordance with the decision of a majority of the representatives of the three powers concerned in Samoa. He was also instructed to seek the unanimous ratification or adjustment of the succession at the earliest opportunity, and to act generally in a conciliatory manner. Doubtless, Admiral Krantz fully understood those instructions, and it was certainly the way best calculated to secure the unanimous ratification of the succession, as his bombardment of the position of the German nominee and his men was in accordance with the decision of a majority of the representatives of the three powers. According to news received via Australia, dated Samoa, March 23, the American admiral as senior naval officer invited the consuls and commanders of the German and British war vessels to meet him on his flagship for conference. As a result he issued a proclamation disavowing the provisional Government set up by the German Consul and calling upon Mataafa and his thirteen chiefs to return peaceably to their homes. The German Consul at once issued a counter proclamation, and on the strength of this Mataafa's men assembled in force, made trenches within the municipal limits of Apia, and took possession of British houses. A final warning was sent to Mataafa, who was given several hours in which to withdraw his men from Apia. Instead of withdrawing, Mataafa made an attack in the direction of the American and British consulates. The guns of the American cruiser, Philadelphia and the British Porpoise and Royalist opened fire on Mataafa's villages, and in a very short time they were ablaze. The rebels were kept moving all night long, but detached bodies of them rushed the sentries on the American and British consulates and killed several Marines. When the mail left the bombardment had been going on for eight days, the German gunboat Falke lying in the harbour; but, though the action of her consul had been discredited, she lay idle for want of instructions, affording refuge, however, to all who sought it. The captain of the Royalist urged women and children and all not actively engaged in the war to leave Apia for Tutuila, Mulinuu, Tonga or New Zealand, so as not to hamper operations. The bitter feeling against German settlers as responsible for the trouble was increasing.

THE report of Mr. J. A. Crawford, officiating Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as to the measures taken during 1898 for the extermination of wild animals and poisonous snakes contains a great deal of interesting information. Statistics go to prove that these animals are increasing, no less than 221 persons, an increase of 49 on the previous year, meeting with violent deaths. There is a satisfactory decrease in the number of cattle destroyed, and the number of wild beasts and snakes destroyed is 320, as compared with 333 the previous year. In Ellichpur no less than 23 people fell victims to a man-eating panther, which showed the greatest boldness in seizing its victims. Several of the latter were actually taken from the machans in which they were watching their crops. The depredations of this beast caused the greatest terror in the Bairagarh and Amner parganas of the Melghat. A reward was at first offered of Rs. 100 for the destruction of this panther, but it became so important to have it destroyed, and shikaris were so afraid to sit up for it, that the reward was increased to Rs. 200, and finally in November last the Resident's sanction was obtained to raise the amount to Rs. 300. In the meantime, however, a panther was shot in the same part of the Melghat, and a claim was put in for the reward. It has not been paid yet; but as no deaths have been reported since, there is reason to believe that the man-eater no longer exists. The increase of wild dogs has caused the Deputy Commissioner of Basim to suggest that a Government reward of Rs. 5 be granted for the destruction of full wild grown dogs, and Rs. 2-8 for pups. These animals have taken to killing cattle, goats and sheep, this being particularly associated with the country below the Satpura range. The decrease of deer, their natural prey, makes them now frequent open jungles, where formerly they were unknown. Should the wild dog take to regularly killing domestic animals, the loss to cultivators will be enormous, as two or three dogs can easily destroy a bullock. At present native shikaris do not kill them, but if a small reward were offered it would have a material effect in lessening their numbers.

THE weather throughout India continues to cause some anxiety in Simla, the atmospheric conditions being still jerky and unsettled with temperatures reduced by abnormal storms in Northern India; Chanda in the Central Provinces, for instance, on Sunday, reporting thermometer readings thirty degrees below normal. The indraught, too, from the Indian Ocean across the Malabar coast has commenced prematurely, and conditions on the whole are more like what is to be expected at the end of May than in April. It is possible that this indraught may herald the advance of the monsoon current itself, in which case the rains will be extraordinarily early this year. On the other hand, fears are felt lest these premature conditions should, by continually lowering the temperatures themselves, retard the advance of real rain-bearing winds from the south. At present therefore all that the meteorological authorities are able to say is, that India is likely to have either an exceptionally early monsoon or a very late one. Meteorological Department telegrams from the Seychelles do not begin until next month, but such information as has been received from further South, shows that the conditions in the Indian Ocean are satisfactory. The South-East Trades are blowing strongly, and Australia, South Africa and Mauritius have all had good rain. It is only the local conditions in India, therefore, which are abnormal but their abnormality is great.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE Hon. Mr Justice Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, attended the High Court yesterday and made minute enquiries of Mr. R. D. Setna, the Registrar on the Appellate Side, and of Mr. L. N. Banajee, the Prothonotary, as to the work done and the practice and procedure adopted in the different departments with a view to ascertain how far they assimilated with those of the Bengal High Court.

MR. BASIL SCOTT, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Advocate General at Bombay in place of the Hon. Mr. Lang, who proceeds home on leave by the mail steamer of the 29th inst.

IT is notified that an examination will be held in Bombay, commencing in the first week of January 1900, at which at least one appointment of Deputy Collector in the Provincial Civil Service will be offered for competition. The detailed rules for the examination will be subsequently notified.

THE Indian Midland Railway traffic receipts from the beginning of the year to 15th April show an increase of close on 2 1-4 lakhs compared with the corresponding period of last year.

ACCORDING to local report the Maharaja of Pannah is becoming a most potent Nimrod. On the 17th three tigers fell to his gun near Talgaon, which brings his average, since he came to the "gaddi" ten months ago, up to one tiger a month.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st April 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 370,713 maunds and Rs. 85,611 in the earnings.

COLONEL T. BEANE has refused the post of the President, Simla Municipality.

ON the 12th instant some twelve Waziris, armed with rifles and bayonets, entered a mosque in Bannu, stabbed a man staying there for the night, and robbed all his effects.

THE currency notes in circulation throughout India on April 15 represented Rs. 27,87,17,765, as against a total reserve in coin and bullion of Rs. 17,87,17,819.

THE Umballa Command which falls vacant by the departure of Sir Penn Symons to Natal, will most likely go to Colonel Baden-Powell, commanding the 15th Dragoon Guards.

THE death-rate in Calcutta remains normal, but on Thursday there were 15 fresh cases of plague reported and 13 deaths. The cases of suspected plague numbered eight.

MAJOR W. R. D. WALLACE, Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed to command the Darjeeling Hill Depot and Major A. H. M. Edwards, 5th Dragoon Guards, the Naini Tal Hill Depot.

THE village of Sahiba in the Garshankar tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district has been attacked with plague. There were four cases and three deaths there on the 19th instant. The population of the village, according to the census of 1891, is 1,595 souls.

PLAGUE has broken out in Sodiar, another village in the Jullundur district. This makes three villages within two days. As its importation into new localities seems in every case to be due to human agency, the cordon system would appear to be scarcely effective.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SCOTT REID goes as Administrative Medical Officer to the Central Provinces relieving Colonel Hutcheson, who will proceed as soon as possible to take up his substantive appointment at Allahabad as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

MR. H. R. C. DOBBS, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, who is leaving that appointment to join the Political Department, will be posted as first Assistant to the Resident at Mysore *vice* Captain Erskine, who goes home on twelve months' furlough next month.

MR. R. LLEWELLYN JONES, M.A., Professor of Physics in the Madras Presidency College, has been gazetted Meteorological Reporter to the Madras Government, with effect from the 1st instant, when the new scheme came into force. Mr. Jones has already been carrying on the duties of Meteorological Reporter, pending his official appointment.

THE plague returns of the Jullundur district for the 18th instant are as follows:—Bahadurpur two deaths; Amargarh two cases, one death; and Dodhala two deaths. There was also one fresh case of plague at Langeri in the Hoshiarpur district on the 18th instant. The plague returns for the 19th instant are:—Bahadurpur two cases, one death; Amargarh one case, two deaths; Sahlon one death.

COLONEL GREY, President of the Simla Municipality, has definitely sent in his resignation of that appointment, and will forthwith enter on that of Superintendent of the Bahawalpur State. This post, which is under the orders of the Punjab Government carries a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month, being the same as was granted to Colonel Ward when Minister of Bhopal. The young Nawab of Bahawalpur is about fifteen years of age, so the minority may be expected to last three years at least.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the permanent equipment of a team of the Hyderabad Volunteers with Lee Metford rifles, which will be employed for the first time at the next Southern India Rifle Meeting, where Major Ruscoe Allen is arranging for their appearance. The Hyderabad Volunteers have been hitherto handicapped at the prize competitions with the Martini, and they accordingly held back from all the Central Rifle Meetings.

THE Hongkong Government have asked the Government of India to lend them the service of a small survey party to make a trigonometrical and cadastral survey of the Kwang Tung province recently leased by China to Great Britain. This consists some 286 miles of mainland. The Colonial Government will pay all expenses, and the Government of India will probably call for volunteers who will go under the charge of an assistant Survey Officer during the next few months. This fact shows the high value which is attached to our Survey Department as Indian parties are now working in East Africa and on the Burmah-Yunan-route.

THE War Office has decided to augment the R. A. M. C. in the immediate future by about 50 officers; but even with this increase the Army Medical Department will be somewhat short-handed. At present the strength of the Corps, exclusive of Quartermasters, amounts to 850 officers. Of these about 550 are on foreign service—viz., 335 on the Indian Establishment, and about 200 at Colonial and Foreign garrison stations. Thus only about 300 Medical Officers are left for actual Home Service; and this number is altogether insufficient even for peace requirements, as is shown by the employment at present of about a hundred Acting Medical Officers, who are on the retired list.

MR. C. PERRIN, Sanitary Engineer with the Government of the N. W. P. and Oudh, has been permitted to retire by the Government of India, and leaves for England with Mrs. Perrin by the mail steamer of the 29th. Their many friends in Northern India will regret Mr. and Mrs. Perrin's departure; but the regret will be tempered with a feeling of satisfaction that Mr. Perrin goes home to take up an excellent appointment under the Local Government Board, while Mrs. Perrin will join the little band of Anglo-Indian ladies, among them Mrs. Flora Anne Steele, Mrs. Croker, and Mrs. Williamson, who have in recent years found a congenial home in literary London.

AT a recent meeting of the Members of the Mahomedan Educational Conference at Agra it was decided on the proposal of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, to hold the next annual conference meeting at Calcutta. It was further decided to get a general census taken of the number of Mahomedan lads in the several towns of India not receiving education and to ascertain the cause. The recent tour made by the new M. A.-O. College Secretary, by the way, has been a marked success, the fruits of which are now being reaped. There are at present sixty more boarders in the College than there were in the corresponding month of the past year and new students are daily being enrolled who have come from all parts of India.

IN reply to a letter from the Indian Tea Association, the Government of Bengal has stated that the question of improving trade arrangements with Tibet is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. The Committee of the Association have drawn attention to the fact that under Clause IV of the Trade Regulations of 1893, appended to the Sikkim-Tibet Convention of 1890, it was provided that, after the removal of the five years' embargo, tea might be imported into Tibet at a rate of duty not exceeding the English import duty: but this would mean a maximum possible charge of something approaching 50 per cent. on Indian tea. The only way to get out of the difficulty is thus to fan an agitation for the reduction of the English duties, and this the Indian Association is endeavouring to do through London.

MOST people have heard that the Bikanir desert is the very worst tract in all India for desolation, but few are aware that it grows wool which is much sought after in British territory. It was not in the nature of things that such a commercial product should escape the clutches of the tax gatherer, and for many years past the local Durbar has levied an export duty of Rs. 2 per maund on all that portion which finds its way into British territory from the Bikanir State. Owing to the competition of Scotch and Australian wools, to say nothing of Tibet, "Fine Bikanir" has a hard struggle to hold its own and the price has been falling for the past eighteen months. At such a moment the Durbar has seen fit to enhance the export duty by 50 per cent., making it Rs. 3 per maund in place of Rs. 2. If ever there was an illustration of the adage of "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs," this would seem to be one.

THE monument which has been erected by private supscription in commemoration of those who fell in the Chitral expedition of 1895 is situated on high ground to the south of the N. W. Railway and just above it, some 2 1-2 miles on the Attock side of the Nowshera Cantonment station. In structure it is similar to the Mackeson Monument at Peshawar, consisting of a base of four steps, a pedestal five feet high on which rests an ornamental cornice two feet high, the whole being surmounted by a tapering column 24 1-4 feet in height. The sections throughout are true squares. On the north and south faces of the pedestal are polished marble tablets, the former with an inscription stating that the monument has been erected by officers and men of the Chitral Relief Force in memory of all their comrades who died during the expedition; the latter inscribed with the names of all regiments and units which took part in the Relief of Chitral. A barbed wire fence has been put up round the monument. The amount of the fund was Rs. 2,887-6-0, of which Rs. 2,737-5-0 has been expended on the monument, and the balance of Rs. 150-1-0 is being kept in hand for repairs.

"THE arrangements for the prevention of an inroad of plague into Simla seem to be very perfect," writes a recent arrival at the summer capital. "The inspection at the Kalka railway station is a very thorough one. The traveller, of whatever class, is asked where he comes from, the state of his health, and the pulse is felt: at the Tara Devi inspection station, 6 miles from Simla, the traveller is again challenged by another Inspecting Medical Officer and asked to enter his name in a register which records date and hour of arrival, place come from, number of party, and name of residence in Simla: if hailing from an infected area, he and party are kept under observation for 10 days or so. In addition to the inspecting stations above named, there is also a road inspection post at Kalka near the railway station: one on the old road near Simla, and one at the Mashobra bazaar. The main entrances to the station are thus guarded as effectually as possible, but there still remains the net work of bridle paths which run to Simla from various points at the foot of the hills. The protection of these is manifestly an impossibility. The necessary staff could not be found for the work. The majority of these bridle and foot paths, however, join into one or other of the main lines of communication, so it may be presumed that hardly a traveller gets into Simla without having undergone medical inspection."

A NOTE drawn up under the auspices of the Agricultural Department explains the state and scope of the Government of India's designs in reference to the representation of the country at the Paris Exhibition. The Government of India has found itself allotted, jointly with Ceylon, "an ornamental double-storied building" with a total space of 20,000 square feet, and appears to be rather embarrassed to know what to do with it. For its own part it will confine its exhibits to woods and metals, but it evidently expects to be much helped out by the Native States, on whom Sir Edward Buck has been recently impressing the advantages of the line of enterprise which the Government of India has so unselfishly abstained from monopolising. Besides the Imperial Court, where the exhibits of the Government and the Native States will be on view, there is to be a court for private exhibitors and a third for commercial samples. In addition to all this the Government seems half disposed to launch out into a tea shop. Its efforts, however, will be mainly bent on the preparation of the grand trophy of ornamental woodwork, which is to be the central feature of the Indian display. The preparation of this work of art is the special concern of the Forest Department, and designs have been drawn under the direct superintendence of its Chief, Mr. Ribbentrop. Its faces and panels will contain samples of all the different styles of art-carving in India, combined in an impressive and harmonious whole. Apart from this masterpiece the interest of the Government in the subject appears to be of a lukewarm character. Possibly, if it had been altogether a free agent, it would not have appeared in the matter at all. It has never come out in the light of former instances that official enterprise in this direction brings any appreciable return, and commercial considerations apart, there is no encouragement in present circumstances to be enthusiastic about the success of the exhibition for the sake of our neighbours, or as a social manifestation.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, April 23.

Advices from Manila report a severe engagement between the Americans and Filipinos at Giningua, with disastrous results to the American arms.

A Colonel, a Lieutenant, and several privates were killed and upwards of fifty wounded.

April 24.

Further details of the disastrous engagement at Giningua show that four American battalions with four guns were engaged.

The Filipinos were driven out of strong entrenchments and lost heavily.

THE LATE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

GERMAN ACTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A sensation has been caused in the United States by speeches made by Captain Coghlan, of the cruiser Raleigh, in New York, in which he repeated and accentuated the menacing messages sent by Admiral Dewey to the German Admiral at the time of the battle of Manila.

Captain Coghlan has been rebuked by the authorities for his indiscreet utterances, and has been ordered to return to his ship immediately.

IRISH COUNTY COUNCILS.

The first meetings of the new Irish County Councils were held on Saturday, and resolutions were passed by many in favour of Home Rule and the establishment of a Roman Catholic University.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

April 23.

The annual Mecca pilgrimage has ended. Jeddah is reported to be perfectly healthy.

MORE TROUBLE BREWING IN CHINA.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking, says the Chinese Government is daily becoming more reactionary.

The Tsung-li-Yamen is not authorised to give assurances, and this will probably lead to a serious diplomatic remonstrance being made direct to the Dowager Empress.

ANOTHER TRANSFRONTIER RAID.

ISTIANS IN THE UPPER KURRAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 24.

Raiders from Istia, in Afghan territory, crossed into the Upper Kurram on the evening of the 21st inst., and carried off the cattle of the village of Burki, near the frontier. The villagers pursued and the raiders [illegible] on them, wounding one man.

THE ZHOB VALLEY AGENCY.

Lieutenant A. Trevor is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.

CHAIRMAN OF THE SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

It is now settled that Mr. P. Donaldson, the well-known Sanitary expert, lately Superintendent, Presidency Jail Calcutta, succeeds Colonel Grey as Chairman of the Simla Municipality.

UNBECOMING CONDUCT OF A SUBEDAR AND JEMADAR.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

The proceedings of the Court Martial held, last February, at Belgaum, and since confirmed, have been published. Subedar Farid Khan and Jemadar Muhammad Sultan, both of the 26th Madras Infantry, have been sentenced to dismissal from the service for unbecoming conduct in the house of private of the same regiment last January.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Marine steamer Clive, which left Calcutta, last Friday, for Mombassa, brings back the 27th Baluchis to India. The casualties in the regiment during their seventeen months' service in East Africa comprise:—Killed or died of wounds: Two Native officers and nineteen privates. Wounded: One British and one Native officer, and 18 rank-and-file. Died of disease: One Native officer and six privates.

Orders have been issued for the 13th Bengal Infantry to return from Peshawar to Fyzabad, the move taking place very shortly by rail.

Captain Menzies, 2nd South Lancashires, and Lieutenant Toke, 2nd Welsh Regiment, have been selected for employment with the new Chinese Regiment.

Major Jones from the Deoli Irregular Force has been appointed Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, while Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose, from the Malwa Bhil Corps, becomes officiating Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force.

Major A. H. C. Birch has been appointed to command the Mountain Battery, Darjeeling, *vice* Colonel Shines, drowned the other day.

Lieutenant Alexander has been appointed Adjutant, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Captain Wood has been appointed Wing Commander *pro tempore*, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, with Lieutenant Davidson, from 1st Infantry, as Wing Officer.

Miss Skinner, Indian Nursing Service, Poona, has been permitted to resign.

Major Wood, from 20th Madras Infantry, has been appointed officiating Commandant, 11th Madras Infantry.

General Hogg, Commanding Deesa, has arrived at Simla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa left here this morning.

SUEZ, April 22.

The B. I. S. Companys' steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.

The Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, April 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived here to-day.

HONGKONG April 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Tientsin extra left Moji for Singapore at 6 a.m. yesterday (Sunday).

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 9-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

There were seventy-four deaths in Calcutta on Saturday against an average of seventy-five for the past five years. On the same day were recorded twenty-one plague cases and thirteen deaths, and six suspected cases, five of which proved fatal. The totals to date are 1,168 attacks and 1,033 deaths.

On Sunday, there were eight plague cases and ten deaths, and eight suspected cases with eight deaths, bringing the totals up to date from April 1898 to 1,176 seizures and 1,043 deaths.

The total mortality was seventy-five against the quinquennial average of seventy-five.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT DHARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, April 23.

A well attended and successful meeting was held at the Dharwar Training College last evening. Mr. Karandikar read an interesting report. Mr. Cappel, Commissioner, S.D., gave away the prizes and certificates, and opened the new workshop buildings of the college.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	2	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	16	5	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	13	4	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	10	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	10	6	14
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	30
Total	77	47	149
Total plague deaths to date	44,943	39,193	
Same date last year	93	58	170

Commenting on the plague returns for the week ending April 15, Surgeon-Colonel Wilkins, Special Medical Officer, Plague Operations, writes:—The total number of persons in private camps is 4,364. The admissions are fewer this week, but the mortality in the hospitals is much higher than last week. Relapsing fever keeps about the same, and there seems to be no improvement in this disease. The number of admissions from small-pox at the Arthur Road Hospital is much less. The numbers of contacts and evicts in the public and private camps are decreasing.

BANDORA.

There was one attack and one death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday; and one attack and four deaths on Monday.

BROACH FREE FROM PLAGUE.

There has been no case of plague since April 8th; and Broach city presents a clean bill. People are settling in their houses again, and in the course of a week the city will be full. No fresh villages have been attacked in the district, and plague is steadily decreasing in the villages which are already suffering. Manubar, Amod, Tankaria, and Bhadbhut are all practically free from plague. The plague staff has been considerably reduced, and it is hoped that in the next few days there will be no occasion for the services of other officers specially employed.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain MacGeorge, Station Staff Officer, Kamptee, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Nagpore District, during Major Bethune's absence on leave.

Lieutenant Risch, R. E., is transferred from the Punjab to the Madras Command.

Lieutenant Evans, R. E., is posted to the Military Works Department, Punjab Command.

Colonel T. Spencer, Staff Corps, and Brigadier-General E. Money are permitted to reside out of India.

Major H. Goodwyn, R. E., remains at Home on extending leave for one year; Lieutenant-Colonel Digby, R. E. for six months; Captain A. Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry till the 1st November.

Major Mason, 17th Madras Infantry, Captains Hay 11th Madras Infantry, Thwaytes, 24th Madras Infantry, and Dawes, 28th Madras Infantry, have qualified tactically for regimental command.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The thirty-eighth report of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited (Yokohama Shokin Ginko), presented to the shareholders at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting, held at the head office, Yokohama, on Friday, 10th March, was as follows:—The directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank, and profit and loss account for the half-year ending December 31st, 1898. The gross profits of the Bank for the past Half-year, including yen 319,817,593 brought forward from last account amount to yen 5,011,848,239, of which yen 3,942,253,520 have been deducted for current expenses, interest on deposits, &c., leaving a balance of yen 1,069,589,719 out of which yen 79,786,000 have been written off for officers' remuneration. The directors now propose that yen 340,000,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, increasing it to yen 7,300,000,000; and yen 100,000,000 be set aside for the contemplated new building. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of fifteen per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 450,000,000 on the old shares, and yen 337,500,000 on the new shares, making a total of yen 787,500,000. The balance, yen 332,303,719 will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

THE FIRST PARSEE COUNTY COUNCILLOR.

A young Parsee of Bombay has had the honour, last month, of being the first to be elected a member of a District Municipal Council in England. On the 27th March last, the ratepayers of Hampton elected five members of the District Council. Among the candidates was Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy Allbless, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., who in a leaflet distributed among the electors, stated that he had been residing six years in Teddington and four years in Hampton; and that if he was elected, he was prepared to devote a great portion of his time to promote the interests of the district, in looking after the municipal expenditure, and attending to the sanitary and other wants of the inhabitants. The leaflet appears to have had the desired effect upon the electors; for Mr. Nowrojee Allbless was returned at the head of the poll with 321 votes in his favour, the other successful candidates having secured 223, 203, 191, and 190 votes, respectively. Mr. Nowrojee Allbless is a member of the well-known Allbless family, and was some years ago a member of the Bombay Bar.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

April 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Aden 6 p.m Saturday the 29th instant.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

OLYMPIA IN THE CHRYSALIS STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 20.

Simla is in its tea-party or chrysalis state, not, it should be noted, in the phase of afternoon teas—that comes much later, in the full glory of the season. The afternoon tea, with or without music, is a feature that re-appears as regularly as the wives of high officials with all the world to entertain. An "At Home" entertains all the world at an irreducible minimum of expense, and this is a reflection that is invariably made at the moment of accepting, nevertheless nobody refuses. Oh no, we have cynics among us, but they always swallow their cynicisms, with the afternoon tea. The tea-party, which is our one form of entertainment at present, is something quite different—a small and intimate affair, where one comes in boisterously making rude remarks about the rug that catches one at the door or the small table that invisibly interposes half way accross the room. These occasions lend themselves largely to the consumption of muffins, and to speculation. Speculation is agreeably rife always at this time of year, and its vigour may be imagined this season when so many people who belong to red chuprassi are "new." The smallest indications are seized upon and shaken and turned inside out. Simla is like a puppy with a really valuable and interesting object to worry. The lady who got "in" has a distinct advantage over the lady who only found the box—a box gives practically no clue, though to me more agreeable expectations lie behind wooden ones than behind tin ones, and a former name painted not quite out, has a distinctly depressing effect. The box, too, is nailed upon a tree at the entrance; it debars you from even a speculative glance at the garden or the verandah, where often a durzie sits with a whole domestic drama between his fingers and his toes. It is the barest of functions depositing cards in a box, the most absolutely devoid of human interest. There is even something sly and underhand about it, not really but instinctively. It is an act of extreme propriety, yet one is glad when it is done, and the jhampanis crawl on again. And, as I was saying, for tea party purposes, to have left cards is no manner of use. The really important person is the one who "found her in." She has in her pocket, as it were, the great lady's manner, appearance, dress, walls, furniture and conversation; we all cluster round her while she produces these things. Yet a little while, a few more scones and second cups, and they will be everybody's possession—Simla's social life is communism in one of its simplest forms. But in this windy interval they have all the savour of the unknown.

Talking of afternoon tea, the strawberries have come. At least they have come to Simla W. I suspect that Simla is not so uniformly served, and that only the unsold and discouraged remnant finds its way to Simla E. Devi Singh still demands one eight a seer for them, but it is easy to be extravagant to poorer purpose. They all come up in their little covered baskets from the slopes below Jutogh, and that is why the Boileaugunge end sees Devi Singh first.

The new postal arrangements seem to be working to perfection. It seems to me that the Dakwallah is for ever in the compound, but I daresay I confuse him occasionally with other persons bringing bills. It adds a beautiful and novel joy to life to write your address Simla W. But I believe the dwellers in Simla E. do not share it; on the contrary, they declare themselves "White chapelled." We are creatures of great weakness and vanity. At any rate, it is delightful to be able to get a money order, when you absolutely must pay a bill in Calcutta, at your very door, instead of having to send twice to the General Post Office, once for a "Forrum" and again for the thing itself. I interviewed the baboo to-day in the pepper-box that has erected itself on the Chowra Maidan, and he told me proudly that he was empowered to transact all kinds of business in the said pepperbox. He could do anything for me except an English postal order; these had not yet been issued, but he was hopeful of them, and when they come his importance and my convenience will be complete.

The past week has been a quiet one, full of extraordinary weather, the clatter of rain upon the corrugated roofs and the cold wind whistling round the corner of the Mall having kept people to a large extent indoors. Compensation has now come in the gorgeous brightness of the sunshine that follows bad weather, and a crispness in the air and an absence of the dust that so often makes Simla unpleasant at this time of the year. Damaged flowers and checked fruit blossoms are the only price we have to pay in Simla at present for these boons; but there are graver considerations behind which are already beginning to cause a little anxiety. The fact is the storms along the Himalayas are only one of the manifestations of a very abnormal condition of things in the weather generally throughout India. Following on the heavy snowfall of last winter, we now have a low barometer in Southern India with unusual pressure in the north-east. This has checked the dry hot westerly winds which ought to be blowing in Northern India in April, and has lowered temperatures everywhere, at the same time inducing an indraught of moist air from the Bay of Bengal which has given rain to the Madras Presidency and an easterly current up the Gangetic Plain. Pleasant enough all this may be at the moment, but it is impossible to forget that it is antagonistic to the advent of the rains. Fortunately there is still time for more normal conditions to establish themselves before the winds, which sweep up from the south and mean the monsoon, are due to arrive in the Indian Ocean. Meanwhile the return of the burning heat is awaited in the plains of Northern India, as this is an essential feature in creating the depression that draws the monsoon to India and prevents its branching off across Africa, as occurred two years ago, when the famine, now historic as the greatest of the century, resulted.

One effect of the abnormality of the weather has already been to justify, in a remarkable manner, the decision of the Government of India to postpone the despatch of the Chitral reliefs: for since the countermanding of the move of the relieving force, heavy snow has fallen on the Lowari Pass, in crossing which, it will be remembered, several lives were lost last year. Whatever force is now sent up will move in the autumn, when fine weather can be depended upon, and the men will have the advantage of not going direct from a hot season in the plains into the snows of the Hindukush.

Of local Simla events there is not much to tell. Rehearsals for the coming season's performances are going on in the theatre and preparations are in progress for the usual Annandale events. The difficulty in connection with the latter is the ever present problem of making a ground, which is barely large enough for one game of polo, do duty for all the athletic requirements of the station. These include, not only polo, but cricket, races, gymkhanas, hockey, football and volunteer reviews, which crowd upon each other's heels and make the duties of the committee, in allotting a time for each event, anything but enviable. At best polo and football will have to be played over the cricket pitch, which can be but imperfectly protected with matting. So admirable, however, are the arrangements that even difficulties like these have been successfully got over in the past, and will be again, though yet another club has come into prominence with demands for accommodation. I refer to the New Club which made a good fight in the Durand Football Tournament last September, and has since been growing in strength to such an extent that it is certain to give an even better account of itself this season.

In the official world there is still a lull, not because much is not in progress, but because the time of fruition is not yet; finished work having as far as possible been given out in Calcutta and questions now being taken up that were too extensive to be disposed of there. It is on this account that only the Executive Council is now meeting, legislation representing a later stage in the process of that manufacture of which Lord Curzon has aptly described Simla as the workshop.

The latest official report with regard to the Siberian Railway gives a very optimist view of its future prospects as to traffic in grain, live stock, and minnerals. It is estimated that within five years the annual goods traffic of the line will exceed 1,500,000 tons.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CLOSE OF THE HUNTING SEASON.

FOOTBALL CUP TIES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BOXING COMPETITION.

LONDON, April 7.

At the close of the hunting season it may be well to draw attention to the vastly changed conditions under which fox-hunting is now carried on. Landowners and those who are born and bred in the country know very well where the shoe pinches, but the ranks of fox-hunters now include a considerable number of men whose traditions are rather of the town than of the country, and it is to them that I venture to offer a few suggestions. In the palmy days of agriculture, when farmers were making money instead of with difficulty earning a bare subistence they could afford in great measure to disregard the damage caused by foxes and by those who ride to hounds. Now, however, hunting would be almost impracticable were farmers not liberally compensated for loss of poultry and damage to fences, fields, and crops. It must be remembered, also, that the same causes which have impoverished the tenant farmers have sadly reduced the incomes of the landlords. There are hundreds of landed proprietors who cannot even afford to live on their estates, and who can do little to further our great winter sport of fox-hunting, however good their inclination. Of recent years the expense of hunting hounds has greatly increased, the augmented expenditure being directed chiefly towards compensation to farmers and the removal and replacing of wire fencing. To take a recent instance in point. At the annual meeting of the Meynell Hunt, held last week, it was stated that during the past financial year £1,089 had been paid on account of compensation, and that claims for poultry had absorbed no less than £964 of this amount. Lord Waterpark, who was master of the Meynell a quarter of a century ago, told the meeting that in 1871 the claims for compensation amounted to no more than £65.

Landed proprietors as a class are not in a position to assist the heavily taxed treasuries of hunts. The majority of them subscribe to hounds so far as their means permit, but they can no longer be looked to as the mainstay of hunting, as they were in days gone by. Men there are in plenty resident in the towns and cities who thoroughly enjoy an occasional day with hounds, and yet scarcely realise their responsibility in the matter. They should accord liberal support to the packs with which they enjoy gallops that stir the blood, promote vigorous health, and add zest to existence. The money would be well expended. It would circulate in the pockets of the farmers, go out as wages to the deserving class of men who are entrusted with the immediate care of hounds, and tend to promote the welfare of the agricultural community. Every man who follows hounds, though it be only on rare occasions, should regard a donation or subscription to the hunt funds as the first and most essential item of his expenditure. By what right, it may well be asked, does he enjoy sport for which he has not paid, to the detriment of others? Nothing is more exasperating to the farmer than to see strangers—who contribute not one farthing to the costly business of hunting—breaking down his fences, leaving his gates open, and riding over his young wheat or grass or fields of roots. "Pay or stay away" should be the maxim of everyone who aspires to follow hounds, and, for the rest, he should subscribe according to his means. There is another matter of very considerable importance to which I would direct attention. When farmers find that they benefit sensibly from the presence in their midst of a pack of hounds, the knowledge acts upon them at a direct incentive to do what in them lies to promote sport. All hunting men should make a point of buying their forage direct from farmers whenever this can be managed, and as a rule it can be easily enough arranged by dint of a little inquiry. Farmers, too, often have young horses to dispose of, and when these are of the right stamp to make hunters a deal should be concluded whenever occasion offers. It is not by right that we ride to hounds across country, and it is within the power of every hunting man to make, in his own person, some return to the farmer for the privilege, so freely accorded, of riding across his land.

On several occasions in the course of the past few months I have touched on the vexed question of wire fencing. It is one of vital importance, for as the wire gains ground, so does the area available for hunting diminish. Wire is largely employed in the fashionable grazing countries of the shires, but, the hunt treasuries being fairly well filled, no great difficulty is experienced in arranging for the removal of the greater portion during the hunting season. In some parts where it is already sufficiently difficult to make both ends meet wire has made alarming progress during the last two seasons, threatening, indeed, the very existence of fox-hunting in certain districts. It might be advisable for the hunts concerned to give up one day's hunting in the week if by so doing they could gain funds for the purpose of removing wire. In these hard times it is altogether unfair to blame the farmers for making use of a cheap and convenient description of fencing, and in order efficiently to cope with the situation they must be brought to see that their interest lies in dispensing with wire. Funds and committees have been formed in most hunting countries for the purpose of dealing with wire, and from these sources the farmers should be supplied at low rates with materials for mending gaps and constructing ordinary fences, and should further receive pecuniary assistance in putting them up. Although fox-hunting can only be regarded as recreation, it furnishes the finest sport obtainable in our islands—it might almost be said throughout the world. That a certain element of cruelty is inherent in it cannot be denied; but with almost equal justice the same objection might be urged not only against most other branches of sport, but against the whole scheme of nature. To excel in the keen rivalry of the hunting field a man must in the first place be possessed of physical courage in its highest development; but this alone will not enable him to live with the first flight. To fearlessness of risk to life or limb he must add cool judgment, prompt decision in emergency, consideration and care for the generous animal that shares with him the perils and excitements of the chase and is no whit behind him in eagerness to excel.

The hunting season 1898-9 is practically over, and on the whole has yielded unsatisfactory sport. This was partly due to the drought which, continuing until late in autumn, delayed the commencement of the cubbing campaign, and partly to unfavourable conditions of climate. Frost interfered with operations on various occasions, although it never kept hounds at home for many days at a time, and that period of consistant good sport which arrives sooner or later in most seasons was looked for in vain during that which is now drawing to a close. An indifferent season relieved by occasional brilliant runs will be the verdict passed on 1898-9. Changes in the administration of hunts have been unusually numerous, but the greater number of vacancies have already been filled up, and for the remaining countries masters will doubtless be forthcoming in the course of the summer. It is an excellent sign for the future of fox-hunting that men are alwys to be found who are willing to undertake the responsible and arduous duties of M. F. H. Hunting was never more full of vitality than at the present time, and it bids fair to maintain its popularity through the coming century.

Something was said last week as to an analysis of the possibilities of the League Championship. I still hold to the result of that analysis. I have now been counting up the possibilities and probabilities for the tail-end. Anybody can see at a glance Sheffield Wednesday cannot escape. They can only make 27 if they win all, and have to meet Preston North End away. Seeing that Newcastle are now 26 and Preston 25, each with four games to play, the fate of the Wednesday is sealed. It is, however, just possible for Bolton Wanderers to escape. It is only a possibility, but it is there, and it is fair to point out that at present West Bromwich Albion are not safe, for all their three games are away; whilst the fact that the race is not such an absolute certainty is proved by the figures of the last ten clubs, Preston North End next to Bolton, and Newcastle next to Preston, being in the greatest jeopardy. Three more points have strengthened the chances of Manchester City for the honours of the Second Division. They had no trouble with Gainsborough on Friday, but found a stiffer task the next day at Burslem. A record gate witnessed a keen fight for points, the upshot being a draw, in which the Mancunians gave a capital exhibition. Glossop is second, New Brighton being one point behind with a match in hand. Leicester Fosse have slipped down to the third position, and can hardly hope to get up higher. Darwen were again among the double figures, dropping 10 to none at Loughborough. They have now lost 128!

The Yorkshire Challenge Cup Competition has now been whittled down to its last two stages. One club has won a place in the final tie for the first time. This is Alverthorpe, who, after a very hard struggle, defeated the young "dark horse," Otley St. Joseph's, on Saturday by two tries to one try. The other finalists will be either Sowerby Bridge or Ossett, who have to play their semi-final at Shipley next Saturday. Sowerby Bridge have, perhaps, the cleverer backs, but their forwards are scarcely so good as Ossett's, and there are more unlikely things than that the last-named will win the Cup for the second year in succession.

Eighteen times has the Midland Counties Cup now been played for. Moseley felt the joys of victory on eight occasions, and this season hoped to repeat the pleasant experience, especially after defeating Coventry. But Leicester barred the way, and having swept over the crack Burmingham team, had comparatively easy opponents to beat in Nuneaton. Leicester's long and strenuous effort to build up a Cup-holding team has been rewarded by a second year of honour. In the competition from the start it took Leicester 16 years to come off victorious in the final, though they reached the stage in the eight year. The holders of the Cup besides Mosely and Leicester, have been Coventry five times, Burton twice, and the Old Edwardians once. Nuneaton had never reached the semi-final before this year.

The Gloucestershire County Cricket Club, after a brief period of financial depression, has got on the high road of prosperity once more. The balance-sheet, which has just been issued to the members, shows that last year the sum in hand was increased from £2,330 to £2,726. This means that a profit of £396 was made—not a large amount certainly, considering that the season of 1898 was the most successful the club has ever enjoyed. Bad weather, however, spoilt the gates on more then one occasion, and entirely accounts for the slight falling of which occurred in the gross amount derived from that source—namely £2,386, as compared with £2,564 of 1897. Cheltenham once more secured the honour of providing the most profitable match, the one with Warwickshire, which yielded £438. There was a gratifying increase in members' subscriptions, which produced £890, so that the £1,000 so long aimed at will be reached shortly. The expenses of players has grown considerably, and is set down at £1,277. Amateurs and professionals' expenses are lumped together, so we have no chance of making what would be an interesting comparison. Considering that the club has only to pay £175 a year rent for the use of the county ground at Bristol, it is a pity it cannot spend more than £107 upon bowlers.

Following on the Public Schools boxing at Aldershot came the Amateur Boxing Championships. Unfortunately these latter events, like the same competitions in amateur swimming, prove a stepping stone to professionalism. Now, if boxing is to become a popular recreation amongst the class from which Public School boxers are drawn it will be necessary to form an Association, or to untilise the present machinery of the Amateur Boxing Assocation for the purpose of confining certain championships to those whom one may term, without intending offence to others, as the gentleman class. It may sound snobbish to write in this way. But it is necessary to recognise that, by too wide a definition of amateur in a sport like boxing, not merely will professionals be excluded, but a large section of society will exclude itself. These latter persons have just as much a right to be catered for as other people. And if the sport is to be genuinely encouraged amongst all classes, then for each section of society such arrangements ought to be made as will tend to popularise the particular sport. It is impossible to legislate generally for all branches of sport. Each one must be dealt with on its merits.

At Aldershot, in the Public Schools competition, the Featherweights was won by Douglas (Felstead). He is the son of an old amateur champion, and he promises to follow in his father's footsteps. In the Lightweights Braithwaite, from the same school, was successful. He met in the final Kaye (Harrow), who fought pluckily. Woolf (St. Paul's) followed up his success in that event last year by winning the Middleweights. He uses both hands admirably. The form was poor in the Heavy-weights, and Ward (Clifton) carried off the event. In the Gymnastics Cheltenham won by half a mark from Cranleigh, whose representatives were only just ahead of those from Rugby and Dulwich. The Foils were won by Bucknill (Charterhouse), and the sabres by Turner (Cranleigh). The form in the Amateur Boxing Championships was certainly not first class, and the heavier the weights the worse the form. Scholes, from Canada, won the Featherweights, after having a narrow squeak in the first round with Russell. The other winners were Avent, Parkes, Warnes and Brewer.

If half that one hears is true, Henley should be very interesting this year. Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher, who has been coaching Cambridge, will take the Balliol crew in hand for the "Eights." Five Balliol men rowed in the Oxford crew. If they come to Henley they will have a chance of meeting the Trinity crew, for it is said that Third and First Trinity will form one crew for the Grand. That is to say, they will be the Chambridge crew without Payne and Calvert, and as Adie and Cockrell, the reserves, were both Trinity men, they should be a good crew. It will therefore, if these things come to pass, be possible to see how far Cambridge men under their own coaches can retain the benefits of Mr. Fletcher's coaching, and to what extent Oxford men will profit by it.

G. B. Tincler and E. C. Bredin met on Tuesday at Cliftonville, Belfast, to run a thousand yards on level terms for a stake of £50. The attendance was not a large one. The Irishman dashed away at the start and continued to increase his advantage, with the result that he won easily, Bredin giving up 120 yard. from the tape. Tinckler's time was 2mins 26secs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

H. M. S. MARATHON vs. ROVERS (BOMBAY).

The first match of the season (prematurely commenced owing to the recent rains) was brought off on the Cooperage, on Saturday last, and resulted in a win for the Civilians by two goals to *nil*—a fairly correct indication of the interchanges. During the initial half the Rovers, aided somewhat by a cross wind, hemmed in the Naval Brigade, who very rarely managed to get over the half way line. The second half was more evenly contested, and the Rovers' custodian was called upon on several occasions to save, which he did in a finished and effective manner. It would be invidious to criticise individual efforts, seeing that the majority of the players were out of training and practise, but we must say that the general form displayed was beyond expectation for this time of the year. The ground was in first-class condition, and we hope to see several games played before the regular season commences. Frequent and systematic practise is absolutely essential to command success, and we would strongly impress upon intending players to indulge in regular practise.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th April, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes
Turkey	23	12	56 p.m.	7	6
Teheran	24	1	54 p.m.	1	7
Suez	24	2	55 p.m.	0	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 24th April, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	..	53	—	1
" Karachi	..	33	—	1
" Madras	..	20	—	3

QUEENSLAND AND THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

MR. MACLEAN AND THE INDIAN BILL.

DEBATE AT THE ARTICLE CLUB.

The monthly dinner and debate of the Article Club was held the other night at the Trocadero Restaurant, the Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, Agent General for Queensland, presiding. Among the company were Lord Stanmore, Gen. Laurie, M.P. Mr. Maclean, M. P., several official Representatives of Colonies, and Mr. Laurence Cowen, hon. sec.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said he would lay down the proposition that bounties in themselves were a violation of the principles of Free Trade (cheers), and that the British markets were practically closed to British colonists by the aggressive fiscal legislation of foreign Powers. (Hear, hear.) His next proposition was that bounties would ultimately be found to be as injurious to the British consumer as they were now disastrous to the British producer. (Hear, hear.) As far as he could gather he should say that Great Britain paid about £20,000,000 of British money to her foreign neighbours for sugar. That payment was practically a payment at the expense of the Colonies. (Hear, hear.) It was a protection in this market to foreign sugar as against native sugar. The colonists wanted to get their British cane sugar into the English market without its being handicapped by the bounties paid for foreign sugar landed on the shores of Britain. The chairman went on to quote various statements by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Farrer, and Mr. Cobden, the last-named authority having said that he wanted the British consumer to have goods at the natural price in the world's market. Lord Curzon was next quoted against bounties and his name was cheered. Lord Curzon's opinion had been endorsed by the British Cabinet. (Mr. Maclean: "No, no.") He might say that the policy would be endorsed by the Cabinet. (Cheers.) The only ground he had heard in opposition to these views was the argument of cheapness. He had no objection to cheapness produced by fair means. He wanted to raise the Imperial question. This was not solely a question of the moment, not a question merely of the British consumer getting sugar a farthing a pound cheaper; the Colonial industries had been established by Britsh assistance, and it was an important question that England should open her markets to her own colonists. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the taking off of the bounties might temporarily, but not permanently, increase the price of sugar, but the colonists asked that they should not be deterred from carrying on their industry by the threats and aggressive legislation of foreign Powers. The policy now adopted in India had their sanction, and a remedy would by easy if Great Britain would only imitate it. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Nevile Lubbock contended that foreign Powers were willing to give up bounties, and that these were only maintained by the attitude of England. He gathered that the Cobden Club cared nothing about the natural price of an article, but only about its cheapness, asking no questions. But that was not the doctrine of Cobden, and it was not fair to that great man to identify his name with a proposition which was diametrically opposite to his view. In the course of his remarks, the speaker said he had letters from jam makers against the bounty system, and on being called on to read them he read one from Kellier and Sons which it appeared, was written in 1889. (Laughter.)

Mr. Maclean, M. P., who was a good deal interrupted in the course of his speech, addressed the company on the other side of the question. No one, he said, desired more than himself that they might have a discussion in the House of Commons. (Hear hear.) He had done his utmost to bring it on. The Viceroy of India had put an end to all discussion as to whether the countervailing duties adopted there were a violation of Free Trade or not, by his audacious declaration that they were protection and nothing else. As he (Mr. Maclean) had been muzzled in the House of Commons, they would allow him to be unmuzzled there. He had always been an imperialist, he had lived much abroad, and he set a high value on the Colonies. But as far as our commercial system was concerned, Queensland moved in an orbit of its own. (No, no.) All the self-governing Colonies did, in regard to taxation and tariff. We had no more to do with the fiscal relations of Queensland than with the inhabitants of Mars or Jupiter. Our own forty millions of people were sometimes forgotten in the contemplation of the illimitable deserts which we were adding to our dominions. When he heard colonists in London speak of the immense opportunities which were to be theirs, perhaps in the three thousandth century, he asked himself what was to become of England, whose patriotism and courage had established an empire of which Queensland was an insignificant fragment. (Laughter, "No," and cheers.) There were bounties of various kinds. He had been told that Quebec gave bounties for the largest families—(laughter)—for the creation of men and women to come into competition with the British workman; and was not the gift of Queensland, a territory three times the extent of the United Kingdom, to half a million of people—a number a little greater than the population of his own consituency—a bounty conferred upon them? Every kind of high tariff was a bounty. ("No, no.") The remedy against high tariffs was not retaliation, but the policy of the Open Door. He denied that the British Cabinet had yet consented to the law which was now in operation in India. He defied the Secretary for India to find an independent paper in the country which had supported his policy in India. The London papers had preserved a discreet silence, no paper but the "Times" having attempted to discuss the question at all. (Cries of "Daily News" and "Daily Mail.") Well, he did not read the "Daily Mail." He would quote a paper of great eminence in the country—the "Birmingham Post." (A Voice: "We don't read it," and laughter.) It was a strong supporter of the Government but it said that he was quite justified in demanding an explanation of the Government of a policy which certainly needed explanation, and it regretted that Mr. Balfour had not given his explanation before Parliament adjourned for the holidays. He had been to Cardiff, and not a single constituent had expressed discontent with the action he had taken, and he should go on with a light heart. He believed that if this question of the Indian law were put to the country the reply would be perfectly overwhelming. (Hear hear.) He asked for that appeal. The settlement of free trade was made fifty years ago and no Minister from that time to this had ever attempted to deviate from it. Sugar entered into a multitude of manufactures—biscuits, jam, marmalade (he spoke of the present day not of ten years ago). These were supported entirely by cheap sugar. The confectionery trade was rising up in arms against countervailing duties—("hear, hear," and "no")—and so were subsidiary trades of great importance. There was the brewing trade, for example. Were all these trades surpassing the sugar refinery trade in value to be attacked? When the Government came into office an endeavour was made to get Mr. Chamberlain to take up this subject, but he, like all really great statesmen, knew the limitations of his power, and he shrank from the attempt to impose countervailing duties for the benefit of the West Indies. He hoped this question of the Indian measure would be brought before the Cabinet, and discussed with the seriousness befitting its momentous character. He would ask Mr. Balfour whether it would commend him to Manchester to say, "Vote for Balfour and dear sugar!" The Chancellor of the Exchequer was thought to be in sore straits, and it was said he was going to increase the duty on beer; was he going, in addition, to put a duty on sugar, and would that raise him in the estimation of the brewers? He appealed to the Cabinet not, out of any mistaken sense of loyalty to a colleague, to allow this great change of policy to be introduced, which would wreck their party and do lasting injury to the British Empire. He denied that public opinion in India was in favour of the measure, and he hoped this policy would never receive the sanction of Her Majesty's Government—or of the House of Commons, though it had received the sanction of the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.)

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION IN INDIA.

MEETING AT QUEEN'S HALL.

The annual meeting was held in the Queen's Hall, on March 28. Lord Kinnaird presided and there was an attendance of about 900 friends of the Mission.

After Prayer by the Rev. Preb. Webb Peploe, Mr. H. Birdwood briefly explained the principles governing the Society's operations in India and the agencies employed and referred to the progress made during the last 10 or 15 years. As regards Medical Missions, in 1887 the number of in-patients in the mission hospitals and dispensaries amounted to 2,649, and in 1897 to 17,235. The number was thus increased six times in ten years. The number of out-patients increased more than ten times having been 5,634 in 1887, and 59,538 in 1897. In the year 1898 the number amounted to 60,090. Here then was progress. But Mr. Cavalier, in his book "In Northern India" reminds us that there are 150 millions of women in India and that, as yet, only two millions annually obtain intelligent Medical aid. Some cheering facts are recorded by the Missionaries. From Lucknow Miss Haskow reports a slight increase in the number of in-patients even on the large number treated in 1897, which was a year of famine and great sickness. The dispensaries have been very well attended. She urges the necessity, however of establishing small out-stations to reach outlying districts from which central hospitals can be fed. Many interesting reports have been received from Miss Kenward with reference to the Benares hospital, and from Patna the reports are full of interest and encouragement. Miss Conrall tells us that there were 11,702 out-patients there during the year and 200 in-patients. Sick women were visited in 70 houses, and paid the usual fees, but many poor women were also visited without charge at their own homes. More than 250 such visits were paid in the year as against 85 in 1897. Then, as regards progress in "Educational" work, in 1882 there were 31 schools with 1060 scholars, and 12 Christian women training to be teachers. Fifteen years afterwards (1897) there were 71 schools with 3514 scholars and 127 women training to be teachers. In 1898 there were 6,000 pupils in schools and zenanas. Here again was progress but here again we were met by the fact that there are 38 millions of young girls in India, of whom as yet only half a million are at school.

As regards the third branch of the Society's operations that connected with direct mission work, in 1882 there were 40 Lady Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries, as against 138 in 1897; and 93 native teachers and Bible women in 1882 as against 267 in 1897. The total staff in 1882 was thus increased in 15 years to 405. The staff in 1898 consisted of 406 workers. From the Converts' Home at Allahabad nine women have gone out as teachers and are doing good work in different Mission stations. Fourteen were baptized last year, 8 adults and six children. Zenana visitation continues to be most interesting but village work still languishes for want of workers. An important development of operations here is contemplated. Sir Wm. Muir has undertaken to build an Institution in memory of Lady Muir as a Training home for a superior class of native teachers. There was an encouraging commencement of the year at Gorakhpur, Mr. Ellwood of the C.M.S., having baptized 130 converts and their children on the 2nd January. From Fyzabad Miss Harris reports the baptism of two brothers and the wife of one. Also of a Brahmin with his wife and two boys.

The income of the Society had never been so high in any previous year since it was established 47 years ago. The income for the year was £219,973 and the total expenditure chargeable to the home account amounted to nearly £219,528. There was thus a surplus in the year's working of £445, as against a deficit in the previous year's working of £854. Of the income £1,000 was applied to the reduction of the debt to the Society's Bankers, which still amounts to £1,300.

Lord Kinnaird after referring to the satisfactory nature of the report of which Mr. Birdwood had given an abstract, thanked the speakers, who had come to give their personal knowledge of the work, the honorary secretaries throughout the country for their self-sacrificing efforts, and also the missionaries in India, who were bearing the heat and burden of the day. After congratulating the Rev. W. G. Peel upon his appointment to the Bishopric of Mombasa, his Lordship referred to the loss the Society had sustained by the death of Mr. Paton, late Finance Secretary of the Society.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie paid a high tribute to the Government of India. It was, he said, in most respects an admirable Government but it had special difficulties to face and there had been times when its attitude towards religion, was far from satisfactory. Although bound to hold itself aloof from any attempt to proselytize it had at times been far too timid in declaring itself, as the Queen's proclamation declared it to be, a Christian Government. After speaking of the attitude of Government officials towards Christian effort he said the Government itself was entirely impartial, consulting Christians, Hindus and Mahommedans alike upon educational matters. Missionaries were as a rule most self-sacrificing and devoted men, but they were not always wise and he was convinced that the more the Missionary confined himself to spiritual work—in which he included educational—the more valuable would he be. As to Native Christians, Sir Alexander said that a more devoted, humble, pure—living and upright set of men could not be found, and to know them well was to love them much. Since his return he had been much struck by the keener and more intelligent interest taken in missionary work than when he went to the east 37 years ago—more intelligent because missionary publications were less truculent and more discriminating than they had been. It was a mistake to portray things Eastern in too lurid colours. Zenana life was not sometimes so black as it was painted and there could be nothing more disastrous to India than its sudden and violent suppression. The people, above all the women, must be educated before we could get rid of the system. By our Western education we had, he said thoroughly undermined the whole fabric of Hinduism. We were turning out from our colleges thousands of young men who had been led to discard their religious belief and our State education had nothing to offer them in its place. Some were attempting to revive primitive Hindu Theism, but Theism could not deal adequately with the existence of sin, and it seemed to him that the whole atmosphere was being permeated with the Christian Ideal. The women of India must be, and are, he continued, the most important factor in this great missionary enterprise—hence the necessity of getting into touch with the women and of supporting Zenana Missions. After urging the importance of Medical Missions Sir Alexander said he could not understand anyone standing aloof from such a work as this. For many years continuously much good seed had been sown and in due time the harvest must come. The seasons were in God's hands but meantime we should strengthen the hands of the workers. Their faith must often waver but if they knew they had behind them the great phalanx of the Church at home we should speedily see growing up the glorious fabric of the Church abroad.

The Revd. W. G. Peel, Bishop-designate of Mombasa, said that though he had lived many years in India he had never been in contact with the women of India for there woman was secluded from man and it was only women who could carry to them the Gospel. "Are you satisfied with the number of workers you have sent out to India?" asked Mr. Peel. "They may have increased tenfold, but what are they compared with the millions who know nothing of Jesus Christ? One of India's greatest needs is the development of character in her women, and it is on my heart to ask you to pray to God that he will influence the Indian Christians not to give up their girls to be married when they are only 13 or 14 years of age." Speaking of those in the field Mr. Peel said: "I have come from the white faces and worn forms of your missionaries; I have but lately seen them on the verge of breaking down and you have none to take their places. At least five more ladies are needed for stations in western India, and the reply of your committee is that they have no means! But though the supply is so limited my heart rejoices when I think of the kind of missionaries you have. I cannot speak too highly of that little band; they are doing real work for Christ." Miss Campbell and Miss Trott, who were in charge of the Bene-Israel work, were breaking down through overwork and if three ladies could be sent out for these schools they could commence work at once. One sentence in the report touched his heart—"Village work in Allahabad is languishing for the want of workers." India was a land of villages and he earnestly pleaded for ladies to offer themselves for this great service. At Nasik, a centre for village work, Miss Harvey had been out 15 years without taking a rest because there was no one to relieve her. The need for extending our operations was great and he strongly urged the establishment of a Medical Mission station at Junnar, where the population was friendly and thousands of women were within easy reach.

The Revd. F. B. Meyer, who has only just returned from a tour in India, was the next speaker. The visit of Lord and Lady Kinnaird with Miss Morley last cold season had, he said, left a great impression, and he was extremely anxious that Christian men and women instead of going to the Riviera should spend the winter in India, where they could settle in some Mission City and thus help and encourage the Missinaries labouring there. He was greatly struck with the vastness of the country, the greatness of the Anglo Saxon race as a civilizing influence, the religiousness of the people and the power of woman in that country. Speaking of the work of this society he said he had seen our missionaries in Lucknow, Lahore and Poona, and very strong, good women they were. He also saw something of the medical and a good deal of the educational work. Miss Keay's school at Lahore was one of the grandest sights one could wish to see. Since the convention there had been the outbreak of a great revival in that school and some of the elder girls had been the means of bringing many of the younger ones to Christ. He addressed the girls in their lecture hall and found them cultured, intelligent, quick, and many highly educated. His heart was burning with the one thought that the only way of reaching the men or the women was through the native agents and the Native Christian girls, who needed but the touch of fire, the baptism of the Holy Ghost. He urged Miss Keay's girls not to think of marriage as their ultimate aim, but, for the sake of Jesus Crist, to give three, four, or six years of their lives in order that they might be trained to go to the zenanas, or to become medical missionaries. "This society will do its greatest work in my judgment," continued Mr. Mayer, "by instructing your Missionaries to let this be the ideal set before the girls in your schools—that they shouldtake the Gospel to the women ofIndia.The work amongst women and of women for women,seems to me to be of unparallelled importance."Mr.Meyer concluded by relating a touching incident which occurred during his visit to Tinnevelly. He was addressing a crowd of about 50 Bible-women, and when he noticed the amount of jewellery that some of them were wearing he told them he could not feel it was quite right that they should be so heavily laden with jewellery and go out and represent the Poor Lord Jesus. One of them came to Him at the close and, taking off her jewels handed them over as her gift to the centenary of the C. M. S. It was a great gift for God and should be an example to Christian Women in England to bring their jewels and their alabaster boxes and lay them at the feet of Jesus.

The Revd. A. H. Bowman pronounced the benediction.

Fire Protection of Rangoon and Mandalay.—In view of the increasing value of the property under fire risk at Rangoon, the Municipality have just arranged for the provision of additional fire extinguishing plant, including powerful double vertical "Greenwich" steam fire engines, made by Merryweather and Sons, of London, similar to the largest portable engine in use in the Metropolitan (London) fire-brigade. Rangoon already possesses two steam fire engines by the same makers, so will soon be well protected against fire.

THE FAR EAST.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

KOWLOON EXTENSION.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

CAPTURE OF MALOLOS.

A special telegram from a correspondent with the U. S. Army, dated Manila, March 31, says:—After weeks of hard fighting, the troops slept last night two miles from Malolos, the Headquarters of the rebels.

At 6-40 to-day, the artillery shelled the fighting line, the regiments taking part in the engagement being the Third Artillery, the Montanas, Kansas, Pennsylvanias, South Dakotas and Nebraskas.

They were supported by the Oregons, the Twenty-second Infantry, Minnesotas, and Colarados.

After half-an-hour's shelling, the troops captured the city, the rebels making a very feeble resistance.

The rebels fired Aguinaldo's headquarters and other houses, and then retired upon Calumpit.

THE FIGHTING AT ILOILO.

A HOT ENGAGEMENT AT JARO.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

A special correspondent with the U. S. Army writing under date Iloilo, March 18, says:—Contrary to expectations, we have had some lively fighting with the insurgents outside Iloilo. Day and night, insurgent riflemen take snap shots at our outposts, but as a rule no notice is taken of this desultory fire.

About 12-30, on the 16th, the 1st Battalion of the 18th Infantry, a platoon of the 6th Artillery and the Provisional Machine Gun Battery made reconnaisances to this point in the direction of Mandurriao and Santa Barbara. It was an excessively hot day, but up this point the men bore the fatigue well. While returning to Jaro, about half-past two o'clock, heavy firing was heard from the territory occupied by the insurgents across the Jaro river, the insurgents evidenth hoping they would carry this position during the absence of the bulk of the troops. The entire command went at once to the assistance of the outposts at this point. After shelling their position with the 6th Artillery guns and the 2 pdr. Hotchkiss, and giving the insurgents a liberal fire from the Gatling gun, Major Kellar deployed Companies C, H, and K of the 18th Infantry in front of bridge head, and proceeded to attack the insurgents' general position on their right. Companies B and I advanced to protect the left of the leading companies. At this point, the Regimental commander, Colonel Van Valsah, a plucky old veteran, assumed command of the operations.

Information was sent to Headquarters at Iloilo, and General Miller at once proceeded to the front. Taking in the situation, and seeing from the heavy fire that the enemy was in strength, he ordered up a battalion of the Tennessee Regiment from the Molo side and the withdrawal of two companies of the 18th Infantry from the city to act as supports. The Tennessees got to the Jaro bridge at half-past four o'clock, and proceeded to form the left horn of an advancing semicircle, closing in upon what appeared to be the strongest position of the insurgents on the edge of a smallwood. MajorCheatham first threw out a line of scouts, followed by a line of squads, and as he joined the skirmishing line began to execute a right wheel to close in upon the enemy.

THE HEAVIEST FIGHTING

was on the right and centre. The right of the line advanced through the cane and rice fields and charging across an open plain captured the left of the insurgent position, driving them out of their trenches and inflicting considerable loss. These three companies then swung round to attack the centre of the insurgent trenches, completing the general line of battle with the troops already designated as on the centre and left. As the right swung round they did not traverse the ground they had shot over so it is impossible to say what loss they inflicted upon the flying rebels, but it is believed the loss was heavy. A shrapnel shell from the 6th Artillery burst over a group of twenty or thirty insurgents, who did not bother the advancing infantry any more, and as the rebels rose like rabbits to dart from cover to cover the 18th infantry poured in a rapid fire which appeared to tell heavily, as many of the insurgents were seen to plunge on their faces or threw up their hands and drop in the rice fields. The American line continued to advance by rushes under a very hot fire pouring in deliberate volleys into the enemy's position. During this advance, the artillery detachment on the road to the rear of the infantry did most effective work. By the time the American forces had advanced to within 250 and 350 yards of the last position of the insurgents, darkness set in; and as an advance at this time would simply have meant pushing the insurgents back without making any important captures of arms or ammunition, and as they had already been driven back about 3,000 yards, it was decided not to push on any further, and the command gradually retired to Jaro, which was reached in pitch darkness about eight o'clock. I would say that at least 100 rebels were killed, but I cannot believe that their proportion of wounded to killed was equal to ours. We were fortunate in escaping as we did, for a time the air was full of bullets, and the ground was torn up all around us. General Miller and his Aid, Captain Burroll, who were just behind the fighting line during the thickest of the melee, had several narrow escapes; and towards the close of the day were almost cut off as our men were withdrawn.

THE EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION

is an item that will interest military men. The 18th Infantry, with six companies engaged, fired off 62,800 rounds of Krag Jorgensen ammunit on. The average strength of each company was less than 75 men. Most of the men carried 125 rounds; some had completely exhausted their supply, particularly on the right wing where they had the heaviest fighting, and where it was more difficult to keep up supplies from the rear. One of the officers informs me that the fire discipline was magnificent, and he mentions with especial pride the coolness of Lieut. Wells, who, after consultation with Lieut. Evans finding that he was not driving the enemy out and attributing it to faulty range, ordered 'Cease fire' when his company was within 300 yards of the final position. He then gave the command: 'Order arms,' and said 'Keep perfectly cool, and change your sights to 300 yards. He again gave the command 'Order arms' and asked if sights were all right. Receiving an answer in the affirmative, he ordered his Company to load, and for the remainder of the engagement fired controlled volleys. The volunteers fired in the same way, and displayed excellent discipline. On their front, seven insurgents deliberately stepped out of their entrenchments and scrambled up a detached tree from which they fired down upon the volunteers crouching behind the shallow ridge of the rice fields. A squad was ordered to direct its fire upon the tree, and two natives dropped dead from the branfhes. The remainder soon scrambled down and fled, Anoteer insurgent sharpshooter was tumbled off his perch in a mango tree.

THE FALL OF MALOLOS.

REBELS MAKE A FEEBLE RESISTANCE.

DISSENSIONS IN THE REBEL RANKS.

THE FATE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

A spesial correspondent with the U. S. Army, writing under date, Manila, April 2, says:—Malolos has fallen. The American troops have shown their bravery under serious difficulties, and the rebel forces, after severe loss, are spread to the four winds.

At daybreak on the 25th March, General Hale's brigade moved out to the east upon San Francisco del Monte, and the remainder of the fighting line, which was at least a mile and a half long, advanced upon the enemy's earthworks. The right brigade swung northwards, but meeting heavy obstructions to the passage of the cavalry and baggage trains it had to diverge and advanced obliquely along the bank of the river. In the meantime, General Wheaton's brigade, following General Otis, had advanced northward on the left, and was soon heavily engaged at Malobon, where the Oregon Volunteers distinguished themselves by carrying the unusually strong earthworks. In the advance, the 3rd Artillery covered about a mile, meeting a heavy cross fire as they forced a strong wooded position with the insurgent riflemen on both flanks. Here 33 men of this small regiment were wounded. Lieutenant Abernethy, with a few men, swam the river below the usual ford, and turned the position, Lieut. England advancing at the ford and driving the insurgents out. The Kansas troops lost a captain and had several men wounded at the ford. For a time, the right of the line, which had to cover four times as much ground as the other portion, got out of touch, and as a few of the enemy in a strongly entrenched position were subjecting the troops to a flanking fire, General MacArthur ordered Capt. Wheeler to take twenty-five men of the 4th Cavalry, and drive out the troublesome detachment. This was accomplished with the assistance of the Colt machine gun operated by Lieut. Davis, of the U. S. Navy. Eight of the twenty-five men were wounded. Three miles from Caloocan the troops rested for the night.

In the day's operations the American troops lost fifteen men killed and about fifty wounded. Those who have seen the rebel entrenchments express surprise that the loss was not greater. On Monday, the South Dakotas and 3rd Artillery formed the advance guard, and ran into some very heavy fire, in which the South Dakotas lost 3 men killed and a lieutenant and several men wounded. In crossing a river on a pontoon bridge, the 3rd Artillery had five men wounded. below this position, Major Bell was conducting an attack upon a small fortification His force made it so hot for the small body of insurgents opposed to him that they were afraid to get out and run as they had been doing right along the line, and the appearance of Lieut. Davis with his Colt gun was the signal for the white flag to go up. Here 25 or 30 insurgents surrendered. That night the 3rd Artillery had crossed a river and were on the left of the railway track. About five o'clock, the insurgents surprised everybody by suddenly appearing in the open deployed for the first time in skirmishing formation. They opened a heavy fire upon the 3rd Artillery, and swung their left so as to sweep the artillery from the bridge and thus recapture it. But they were unaware of the presence of the Nebraskas in the wood on their right. As the insurgents swept on, the Nebraskas poured in some deadly volleys; then starting to their feet advanced with a terrible shout. This was too much for the insurgents. On Wednesday, the 29th inst., the whole line

ADVANCED IN BATTLE FORMATION

across a wide plain. The troops were met at first by a heavy fire, and they kept stubbornly to their work and at last crossed two miles of open country, obliging the natives to evacuate their trenches and retreat across a river.

Next morning, the American forces had reached Bocave without much resistance,most of the regiments marching in columns of four. The rapid advance had upset the enemy's calculations, and here very few entrenchments were met except hastily constructed works of no particular strength. In the afternoon, however, as the Pennsylvanias were crossing railway bridge, the enemy opened up a heavy fire, and the Kansas Regiment, which had been hurried up as a support, lost heavily. Two Hotchkiss guns and the little Colt gun were brough into play, the insurgents were dislodged, and the advance continued unimpeded.

On the 30th March, there was some fighting on the right, and General MacArthur's staff came under fire, but no serious engagement ensued, and an early halt was made to enable the men to tackle the insurgents on the following day. Malolos was now only two or three miles away, and it was thought a determined attempt would be made to defend the seat of the insurgent government. This supposition was not realised. Throughout the operations the insurgents had been moving off to the right, in the direction of the hills, and when the final advance was made upon Malolos the few insurgents left behind set fire to the Convent which had been Aguinaldo's headquarters, and destroyed both the church and the convent. A few other houses were burned down, but beyond this no very serious damage was done to the town.

In the house in Malolos used as a prison, the names of four or five Americans, who have been missing for several months—before hostilities broke out were found written on the wall by the men themselves.

It is stated that Aguinaldo, with a special bodyguard of 2000 men, left Malolos four days before its capture, but his whereabouts are unknown. The story told by the insurgent prisoners is that they were forced into the insurgent ranks against their own wishes, and they also state that dissensions have led to several changes in the "personel" of the insurgent Government during the past few weeks.

The majority of the troops are now resting being greatly fatigued by recent exposure to the sun; but that another important move is under contemplation is evidenced by the changes that are going on in the disposition of the various regiments.

Although the Filipinos destroyed the bridges and permanent way in places and burned some of the stations *en route*, the Americans were able to make excellent use of the railway, both for bringing up supplies and in transporting troops since the fall of Malolos.

The Chinese little coolies rendered admirable service to the medical department, working fearlesely in the field.

It is impossible to say at present what the total losses on the American side are but a fair estimate of the past few days operations would be at least 75 killed (including those who died of wounds) and over 800 wounded.

THE KOWLOON EXTENSION.

THE DISTURBANCES THREATENED.

There has been a little wholesome excitement in the Colony this week, says the *China Mail* of April 8. The cause seems to have been glaringly apparent to everyone except the advisers of the Government. The men employed by the contractor to erect the matsheds on the new territory having been threatened by the natives, the work was stopped. H. E. Sir Henry Blake, the Governor, rather unwisely, paid an official visit to the Viceroy at Canton, and obtained a promise that three hundred Chinese soldiers should be immediately sent to protect the workmen in the erection of the matsheds and the surveying parties surveying the roads. On the following day, Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, with four Indian constables and ten Chinese soldiers, proceeded in a launch to the village of Tai Po-hu, in Mirs Bay, with the intention of bringing back two Indian constables he had left in charge of a matshed at that place. He was met by an angry mob of villagers who threatened him with bamboos and stones. Mr. May, however, determined to maintain his rights, and sent his interpreter back to Hongkong in the launch with a request for assistance. The villagers burned the matshed, and forced Mr. May and his party to retire over the hills to British territory. On receipt of the message from Mr. May, His Excellency the Governor despatched the torpedo boat destroyer Whiting with one hundred men of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, in command of General Gascoigne, accompanied by Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary. The Whiting reached Tai Po-hu early in the morning, sustaining some damage by running aground in the darkness. The military made a demonstration. The elders of the village having been interrogated by Mr. Lockhart as to the whereabouts of Mr. May and his party (who in the meantime had reached Hongkong), a promise was obtained that there would be no further trouble, the military returned to Hongkong. A half company of the Hongkong Regiment which was despatched to the new territory on the arrival of Mr. May in the Colony, with a letter recalling the Fusiliers, returned with the military expedition. Arrangements are being completed for the administration of the territory, which will be taken over on or about the 17th April.

ROWDIES THREATEN THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

In consequence of the many rumours in circulation in the Colony respecting the disturbed condition of the new territory at Kowloon, a representative of the *China Mail* called at Government House on April 4 and was received by H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake G. C.M.G., the Governor.

His Excellency said he did not consider there was any occasion for alarm. On Saturday, His Excellency received a message that the men employed by the contractor to erect the matsheds for the accommodation of the officials on the new territory had been threatened by some of the natives. The workmen immediately came away to Hongkong, and the contractor reported to the Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works, that he was afraid to proceed with the work.

On receipt of this message, His Excellency immediately telegraphed to the Viceroy at Canton, desiring an audience. The Viceroy telegraphed in reply that he would be pleased to see the Governor that evening, but as His Excellency could not go up to Canton so soon, the Viceroy agreed to see him on Sunday.

On Sunday morning, His Excellency and the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary, proceeded to Canton in the torpedo-boat destroyer Fame. His Excellency explained to the Viceroy that seditious placards had been posted in the territory, and there were some signs of unrest amongst the natives. The Viceroy promised to at once send three hundred men to the district to preserve order and protect the workmen in the erection of the matsheds and the surveying parties who are surveying the roads until His Excellency, in the name of the British Government, took over the territory on a date about the middle of the month. The exact date has not yet been definitely fixed for the raising of the flag, but it is probable that the ceremony will take place on the 17th April.

Captain Superintendent F. H. May returned from Mirs Bay on Saturday, and intimated that he thought the contractors' men had exaggerated the condition of affairs, and that they were needlessly alarmed. He said he had spoken to the villagers of Tai Po-hu before he left, and stated he would return. He left two Indian policemen in charge of the matshed.

Immediately after his reception of the Governor at Canton, the Viceroy telegraphed to the Kowloon Magistrate, and also sent word to the Sun On Magistrate, that he was sending down three hundred braves to the new territory, and that every assistance was to be given to the British authorities. In accordance with these instructions, yesterday morning the Kowloon Magistrate sent over ten Chinese soldiers, and with these soldiers and four more constables Mr. May proceeded in a launch to the village of Tai Po-hu at Mirs Bay, with the intention of bringing back the two Indian constables.

At twelve o'clock last night, His Excellency the Governor received a note from Mr. May, from which it appeared that on arriving at the village of Tai Po-hu he and his constables and the Chinese soldiers had been met by a large crowd of rowdies, who threatened them with stones and sticks. Mr. May, however, determined to maintain his rights, and he sent his interpreter back with the launch to Hongkong to inform His Excellency of the condition of affairs, stating he would hold the matshed during the night, but requesting that immediate assistance be sent.

His Excellency immediately consulted with the naval and military authorities, and at three o'clock this morning he dispatched torpedo-boat destroyer Whiting with one hundred men of the Royal Welch Fusiliers to Mirs Bay. Major-General Gascoigne, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, and Captain Trefusis also accompanied the expedition.

His Excellency is of opinion that the expedition will not adopt any hostile attitude towards the natives, but will simply march to the village of Tai Po-hu and relieve Mr. May and his party. They will then return to Hongkong and leave the Chinese officials responsible for carrying out the Viceroy's orders.

SAFETY OF THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE NATIVES.

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

On making enquiries later in the day, at Government House, His Excellency stated that the disturbance was of a more serious nature than was at first surmised. Mr. May and his party of four Indian constables and ten Chinese soldiers arrived at Tai Po-hu at nine o'clock last night, and were received by an angry howling mob. Only the Chinese braves were armed with firearms. They were faced by an angry mob of over two hundred Chinese, who forced the party to leave the matshed, and destroyed it by fire. Seeing he was so greatly outnumbered, Mr. May thought the wisest policy was to retreat, and with his party of constables and four of the Chinese braves he retreated over the hills. The remaining six Chinese soldiers were tired with their previous journey and elected to remain behind. The natives followed Mr. May and his party, throwing stones and shouting imprecations. Mr. May reached British territory about ten o'clock this morning. It was quite evident that the villagers have been incited to resist to the utmost the occupation by the British of the new territory. On being notified of the safe arrival of Mr. May in the Colony, His Excellency dispatched fifty men of the Hongkong Regiment with a letter recalling the men of the Royal Welch Fusilier Regiment, who are no doubt scouring the country in search of Mr. May. The troops returned on April 4.

GERMAN PRINCE KILLED IN BATTLE.

PRINCE LOWENSTEIN VENTURES ONCE TOO OFTEN.

The "Manila Times" of March 27, says:—Prince Lowenstein, brother of the reigning Prince of a Bavarian province, has been in and about Manila over a year, passing his time very quietly, and seeing as much of the war as any spectator could. He was all through the siege of Manila, going about on the fighting line alone or with anybody who cared to risk accompanying him; and the keenness of his interest in the proceedings was equalled only by the calmness of his indifference to danger. He was a frank, pleasant unassuming gentleman, and he spoke English well. He seemed as if he would far rather be a soldier in the field than a Prince in a palace. Yesterday, in course of flank movement of the Oregon Regiment among the woods and swamps and creeks on the north side of Malabon, he got between cross fires, and was shot through the abdomen—it is impossible to say whether by rebels or Americans. Death was instantaneous. The whereabouts of the dead Prince have apparently been shrouded in mystery, so far his friends at home and in England are concerned.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

STRANGE BEHAVIOUR OF CAPTAIN OF JAPANESE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER.

At the Magistracy on April 7, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Police Magistrate, Emil Wagner, second steward of the Japanese torpedo boot destroyer Shinonome, now lying in the harbour, charged the Captain with assault by firing at him with a loaded revolver.

Emil Wagner said: On Tuesday, 4th inst., between 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 p.m., I served the Captain with a glass of beer. I had undressed him by his orders down to his singlet. He was sitting in a chair with his back to a writing desk, and leaning against the writing desk. I served him with a glass of beer. He took it with his left hand, and with his right hand he raised a revolver: he pointed it at me. I saw him raise his finger to pull the trigger. I moved my head and bowed down. I ran out of the cabin and went up the ladder. A shot was fired. When it was fired, I was on the top of the ladder close to the deck. If I had not cleared out the shot would have hit me. I was well out of the way before the shot was fired. From where he was sitting, the Captain could fire up the ladder without getting up. The Captain was drunk. I should call it *delirium tremens*. The Captain had the revolver in his hand when I served him with the glass of beer. He was holding it with the muzzle pointing to the floor. He said, 'There is water running.' I said, 'Captain, you are mistaken; the noise is only the ticking of your watch.' Then he ceased talking and leaned back for a minute. Then he said again, 'Philip, Philip, there is somebody on the top of my head,' *i.e.*, on the deck. He also said, 'There is somebody down below here: there is a finger at my door.' I said, 'There is nobody besides you and me.' He was talking like this about ten minutes before the shot was fired. The revolver was pointed at my chest and neck. Other evidence being give, defendant said I was the worse for liquer that evening. I may have been served in my cabin with a glass of beer by complainant. The revolver was on my table in my cabin that evening. I loaded it six weeks ago in five chambers; two shots have been discharged. They were discharged on Tuesday night. I imagined I heard strangers coming on board the ship, and I wanted to scare them away.

His Worship convicted the Captain of assault, and imposed a fine of 25dls. with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

The New York *Herald* publishes a despatch from Washington stating that President McKinley will announce the appointment of seven members to the new Isthmian Canal Commission, including Rear-Admiral Walker, General Haims, and Professor Haupt, of the Nicaragua Commission; Mr. Noble, civil engineer, formerly member of the Ludlow Canal Commission; Major F. M. Symonds, of the Engineer Corps; and Mr. Voight, civil engineer. The seventh member has not yet been nominated. The Commission will visit both the Panama and the Nicaragua routes. The Nicaragua Canal Report is being expedited.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delecately perfumed, Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sole by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE "RATIONAL DRESS" CASE.

LADY HARBERTON AND THE HOTEL-KEEPER.

At the Surrey Quarter Sessions, at Kingston, on April 5, the case of Viscountess Harberton *vs.* Mrs. Mary Jane Sprague, landlady of the Hautboy Hotel, Ockham, Surrey, came on before the magistrates, Mr. G. Cave presiding over a full bench. Mrs. Sprague was charged by way of indictment with refusing to serve the plaintiff with refreshments at her hotel because she was attired in a "rational costume." The case aroused great interest and court was very crowded. Lady Harberton was represented by Lord Coleridge and Mr. Percival Hughes; while Mrs. Sprague, the defendant, was represented by Mr. Horace Avory and Mr. Biron.

Lord Coleridge, in opening the proceedings, said that the present case was instituted by the Cyclists' Touring Club for the purpose of ascertaining what the duties of innkeepers were towards cyclists while they were on tour. It was also to ascertain if innkeepe could decide whether cyclists applying for refreshments were or were not in a dress which was acceptable to the opinion of such innkeepers. The law with regard to innkeepers was very strict. It would not be denied that Mrs. Sprague was an innkeepers, and if she refused without having a reasonable objection to serve the plaintiff, she was liable to indictment. The jury must bear in mind that the plaintiff was not asking for a penalty against Mrs. Sprague. That was only a nominal feature in the present case in order to see what were the liabilities of innkeepers. A judge had laid it down that an innkeeper could not select his guests, but must deal with them as they came and attend to their respective requirements. The only question the jury had to decide was whether or not Mrs. Sprague had any reasonable objection. On the evidence that he would call, he thought that the jury would decide that the dress that Lady Harberton wore could not be construed as coming within that category.

Counsel then outlined the facts of the case. He said that on Oct. 7 Lady Harberton rode to Ockham, in Surrey. There she went to the hotel kept by Mrs. Sprague and ordered some lunch. Mrs. Sprague looked at her, and replied, "No, not in that dress. I don't permit people to come into my house in that dress." Lady Harberton persisted that she was hungry, and Mrs. Sprague rejoined that she must have her meal in other room. He therefore contended that Lady Harberton had not been allowed to have the same privileges as other guests.

Lady Harberton was then called, and was examined by Mr. Chester Jones (who appeared with Lord Coleridge). She said that when she went to the hotel, Mrs. Sprague refused to serve her. After some time she was taken into a room at the back of the hotel where she was given some refreshment. There were several men smoking in the bar, which smelt abominably, and had all the horrors of a common drinking bar. (Laughter.) She went out of the room, and saw Mrs. Sprague, to whom she said that the room was full of men smoking. Mrs. Sprague replied that there were only three, and that that was the only room she was bound to give the witness. During the conversation Mrs. Sprague said that she would rather not serve the witness while she was dressed in the costume she was wearing. The witness left the hotel without having had any refreshments.

Mr. Avory then cross-examined the witness. He asked her if she was out for that day.

Lady Harberton: I was out for exercise. I am interested in the *Rational Dress Gazette*, which is the organ of the Rational Dress League, of which I am the treasurer.

Mr. Avory: Do you know that the league has been sending out cyclists for the purpose of getting up cases against obstreperous landlords?

The witness: I saw it in the papers; but, of course, I am not responsible for what appears there. (Laughter.) I know of no test cases. I desire to tell you that my case is not a test case. I always wear the rational dress while cycling, and have travelled over 4,000 miles in that costume. I have gone up Regent Street wearing it. (Laughter.)

Have you ever been to church in it?—No, of course not.

Have you ever been to the theatre in it?—No, certainly not. (More laughter.)

Replying to further questions put by Mr. Avory, Lady Harberton said that she would not think of going to the theatre in rational dress, as there was "no sense in it," and that it was not likely that she would be admitted to the stalls. (Laughter.) When she went to the theatre she went in evening dress, and when she cycled she cycled in cycling dress. She was not bearing the expense of the prosecution. It was quite true that there had been a certain difference of opinion among the members of the Cyclists' Touring Club as the advisability of prosecuting, but by far the larger majority of them were in favour of the action taken by the council. She was also aware that the Rational Dress League "Journal" had advised the members not to attend that trial in rational dress. (Laughter.) She supposed the editor of the "Journal" thought it was not quite fair to Mrs. Sprague, and that it might influence the jury against her and in favour of the witness. (Laughter.) She stated further that when she went to the Hautboy Hotel she expected exactly the same kind of treatment as a lady in ordinary dress would expect. She did not expect to be put into a bar where a lot of working men were drinking and smoking.

Lord Coleridge put in a photograph of Lady Harberton attired in rational dress, and remarked that the Bench would see that she was clothed "from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet." (Laughter.)

A photograph of the bar was then put in by Mr. Avory, but Lady Harberton, after examining it, denied that it was a photograph of the bar as she saw it. In the first place, the working men drinking and smoking were not represented, and the fine display of flowers was certainly not there when she called. In fact, it was a totally different view.

The next witness was Mr. Ernest Richard Skipton, secretary of the Cyclists' Touring Club. He stated that he was well acquainted with the Hautboy Hotel and the interior arrangements thereof. He knew of no reason why Mr. Sprague should refuse to serve a lady in rational dress. It was perfectly true that there had been some divergence of opinion among the members of the club about the advisability of the prosecution, but the council's action was largely supported by the members. The witness had received a letter from Mrs. Sprague in which she said that she declined to serve Lady Harberton in the coffee-room because she was not dressed as a lady ought to be. (Laughter.) Mrs. Sprague added, however, that she was quite willing to supply her in the bar or in a separate room.

Mr. Avory, for the defence, submitted that there was no case to go to the jury, on the ground that there was no evidence that Mrs. Sprague had refused to supply victuals to Lady Harberton, but only that she had refused to supply her in a certain room. The refusal to supply victual was the very basis of the indictment. There was no refusal on the part of his client, and it would be a monstrous state of the law if a person were to be held liable by offending on a mere matter of taste.

The Bench decided that the case must go to the jury.

Mr. Avory then addressed the jury, quoting a number of cases with reference to the law relating to the duties of landlords towards travellers.

Mrs. Sprague was then called. She said that she had held the license of the Hautboy Hotel for thirteen years. During that time the house had been patronised by persons of all classes. For some years she had an agreement with the Cyclists' Touring Club to supply cyclists at a reduced charge. She had never admitted ladies in rational dress to the coffee-room. A few were admitted who brought their skirts with them. (Laughter.) She did not admit Lady Harberton into the coffee-room because it would damage her business. She had had letters from Mr. Robert Todd, of the N.C.U., and from Mr. Skipton, of the C.T.C., and as a result of her reply, in which she stated that she could not consent to have ladies wearing rational dress in the coffee-room, her C.T.C. arrangement had been cancelled.

In answer to Lord Coleridge, the witness admitted that the coffee-room was the proper place in which to serve ladies in ordinary dress, and that it was only the rational dress that caused her to send Lady Harberton into the bar. As an innkeeper, she knew that she had no right to make remarks about ladies' dresses, but she had a right to consider her general customers. Lady Harberton and her friends were without reproach, but there was a class of rider frequenting the Portsmouth road that it would be fatal to her business to supply. There were ladies wearing "skin tights," and she felt, therefore, bound to draw a line, and she did so at knickerbockers, so as to prevent any one from using the coffee-room unless she had a long skirt to cover the knickerbockers. She thought that by admitting such ladies to her coffee-rooms she would be damaging the business which she had done so much to establish, and driving away her best customers.

Mr. Avory, in again addressing the jury, pointed out that the real issue of the case was the question whether the bar-parlour was a fit place for a respectable woman to take refreshments. It was not for the jury to decide whether a woman should or should not wear knickerbockers.

Lord Coleridge then addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution, after which Mr. Cave, the chairman, said that the points for the jury to consider were (1) whether there was a refusal on the part of Mrs. Sprague to serve Lady Harberton, and (2) whether proper accomodation had been provided for travellers.

The jury found Mrs. Sprague "not guilty," and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

Rowlands' Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, April 22.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G Morison Barrister-at-Law substantive pro tempore Personal Assistant to the Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st April.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. L. T. Harris of the Indian Civil Service Madras Estabt are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept

The services of Lieut Col C. B. Cooke I S C a Divisional Commr in Burma are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 17th March 1899.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major R J Windle M B R A M C are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

Capt J C Lamont MB I M S Bengal Professor of Anatomy Lahore Medical College is granted furlough out of India for eight months under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations.

Capt H G Melville M B, C M, I M S Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College during the absence on furlough of Captain J C Lamont M B, I M S Bengal, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty:—Capt H A Merewether, 7th Bengal Cavy; Capt A Grant, 2nd Battn 4th Gurkhas; Capt H L Stanton 3rd Bengal Infy; Capt H G Maxwell 16th Bengal Cavy; Lieut F B Hill 3th Pioneers; Lieut J C M Wheeler 24th Punjab Infy; Lieut J McK T Hogg, 9th Gurkha Rifles; Lieut G A Preston, 40th Pathans; Lieut H H Sprole 1st Bengal Lancers; and Lieut W T Barry 2nd Bengal Infy.

The services of Lieut Col A Deane M D, I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has, in supersession of the arrangement announced in the Notification of this Department No 446 dated the 24th March 1899 appointed Mr E P Chapman I C S to be Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court with effect from the 9th March 1899 the date of the appointment of Mr T W Richardson I C S to be a Dist and Sessions Judge.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as Offg Cant Magtes:—Capt M Stevens 13th Bengal Infy; Capt N T Parker 6th Bengal Infy and Lieut F S Walker 22nd Bo Infy.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd C G Stokoe has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps the specified period to count from the struck off duty:—Brevet-Major W J Bythell, R E, Offg Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, for seven months. Pension Service, 16th years commenced 25th July 1898.

METEOROLOGY DEPARTMENT.

Mr R L Jones, Professor of Physics, Presidency College Madras, is appointed Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Madras, and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory with effect from the forenoon of 1st April 1899.

FORESTS DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for two months and seventeen days is granted under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations to Mr A F Gradon Instructor at the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun with effect from the forenoon of the 5th April 1899.

Mr. A. Warden, Adjutant of the Okhamandel Battalion is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Okhamandel Dist. with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Harrison, or until further orders.

Capt, M. A. Tighe I S C a Political Asst. of the 1st offg political Agent of the 4th class and Asst. Comm, Thal-Chotiali, and Assist. Political Agent Sinjawi and Railway Dist, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 7th April 1899.

Mr. F. L. Reid Principal of the Govt. College at Ajmere and Inspr of schools in Ajmere-Merwara, is granted furlough for two years under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st May 1899 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

With reference to notification No 499-G dated the 3rd April 1899 and consequent on the death of Mr C E Biddulph a Special Assit Commr the following changes are ordered in the constitution of the Berar Commission with effect from the 7th March 1899:—The appointment of Special Asst Commr is abolished; the number of Depy Commr of the 1st class is increased to two; the number of Depy Commr of the 2nd class is decreased to two; and the number of Asst Commrs of the 2nd class is increased to five.

The following substantive promotions are made from the above date;—Major W Hastings I S C a Depy Commr of the 2nd class to be a Depy Commr of the 1st class; and Munshi Aziz-ud-din an Assistant Commr of the 3rd class to be an Asst Commir of the 2nd class.

Mr L T Harris of the Indian Civil Service Madras Establishment is appointed to officiate as Dist. Magte and Collr of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore with effect from the 5th April 18 9 vice Mr A M Sight and until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Hon Mr H H Risley C I E I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 12th April 1899.

Mr W C S Hawthorne Depy Post Master Genl 3rd grade is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Depy Post Masters Genl with effect from the 1st March 1899 or until further orders.

Mr H C King Chief Supt in the office of the Accountant Genl N-W Provinces and Oudh is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 8th May 1899.

Mr R Barton a Supt in the office of the Accountant Gen N-W Provinces and Oudh is appointed to act as Chief Supt in that office during the absence on leave of Mr King or until further orders.

Khan Bahadur C J Lalkaka Deputy Post Master General Central Provinces and Berar is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th April 1899.

Mr R H Granger Supt of Post Offices 1st grade is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Post Masters General and to hold charge of the Central Provinces and Berar Circle during the absence of Khan Bahadur C J Lalkaka on leave or until further orders.

Mr C Gootburn Depy Post Master General Bihar is granted furlough out of India for one year with effect from the 5th April 1899 and the following arrangements are made during his absence on leave or until further orders;—Mr F B O'Shea Offg Depy Post Master General 3rd grade to be placed in charge of the Bihar Circle; and Babu Prafulla Chandra Banerji to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Post Masters General and to be placed in charge of the Eastern Bengal Circle with effect from the 28th March 1899.

Mr M A Hydari Assist Accountant General Bombay is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 10th April 1899.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Lieutenant of the Indian Medica Service, appointed to the establishment noted below in G G O No. 1024 of 1898, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified;—W G Liston, Madras, 15th Oct 1898.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Colonel, Brigr-Genl, C C Egerton, C B, D S O, Corps of Guides Commanding Khyber Brigade to command a first class district in the Punjab Command with the local rank of Major General, vice Lieut-Genl G C Bird K C I E, C B, who has vacated, dated 1st April 1899.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval;—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment—Surg-Lieut-Col to be Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col—E Bovill M D F R C S vice J O'Brien M D retired, dated the 19th Aug 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving as regimental commandant Indian Army—Major T H Haughton 14th March 1899.

ORDANANCE DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Store-Sergt F Donlan to be Sub Condr with effect from the 24th March 1899 vice Sub Condr J T Davis retired.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Assam Valley Light Horse—Capt. Fitz W Lloyd to be Major with effect from the 11th Sept. 1898 vice S Showers promoted.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—Lieut. A. P Greugell supernumerary list resigns his commission with effect from the 10th Feb. 1899.

1st. Punjab Volr. Rifles—W. Mitchell Gentlemad to be Second Lieut. on augmentation.: and Dieut G M Young resign his commission.

Calcutta Volr Rifles—Lieut-Coll and temporary Colonel the Hon'ble L H Jenkins resigns his commission.

Mussoorie Vol Rifles—Capt Geo A Tweed Lieutt Lt L Kelly and Second Lieut A O Johnstone resign their commissions with effect from the 14 April 1899

Bombay Volr Rifles—G T W Olver Gentleman to be Second-Lieut vice Parrott promoted.

Sind Volr Rifles—Second Lieut J A Williams to be Lieut vice Sladen promoted; Second Lieut Behramji Hormusji Jamsetji Rustomji to be Lieut vice Wright resigned; and Second Lieut C S Anderson to be Lieut vice Cumming promoted.

East Coast Rifle Vols—C A G Family to be Major vice Pope transferred to the Oudh Volr Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India—Commander H B Hooper R I M till 16th Sept 1899 pending retirement.

The Sirdar reports from Kassala that the troops there are all well. There have been no fresh developments in the Soudan. Lord Kitchener will proceed by the overland route from Kassala to Suakin.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s, 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London, England.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will *positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London. England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor R. W. Wood, of the University of Wisconsin, United States, has discovered a method of photographing in the natural colours, which is not unlike that of Lippmaim, but is different. The colours are produced by "diffraction spectra," the transparent gelatine film having fine lines on it. The colour depends on the distance between the lines at that particular spot. The pictures are on glass, and almost invisible until viewed with a convexlens. The pictures and the lens, we are told, form spectra which overlap, and the eye placed in the overlapping portion sees the different portions of the picture in colours depending on the distance between the grating lines at that place. The pictures can be projected on a screen with a lantern. There are no "negatives." in the process. Positives are printed one from another.

The Cape to Cairo line is not the only great railway "on the cards" in Africa. M. Hanotaux once compared this continent to a plate upside down. In going from the coast towards the centre we traverse a slope, or seaboard, then a steep region of cataracts and rapids, then a central plateau of low level, the seat of great lakes, marshes, and sluggish rivers. This formation has doubtless confined the colonisation of Africa so long to the sea coasts. The rivers are not favourable to communication with the interior, and there is more need of railways than in some other continents, for example, America. Hence Africa has remained a stronghold of barbarism. The railway of the Congo Free State, the work of Colonel Thys from Port Matadi on the lower Congo to Stanley Pool is now carrying eight goods and three passenger trains a day.

The French have projected a line from Konakry on the West Coast to Koroussa on the Niger. They are also surveying for a line between the Niger and the Ivory Coast, either from Grand Bassam to Kong or from Grand Bassam to Bagwe, an affiuent of Niger, by way of Grand Lahou. Other projects are lines from Kotonon to Carnotville, by Abomey, another connecting Abomey, Carnotville and Nikki with Madicale a third from Loangota to Brazzaville, and a fourth from Libreville to Sangha. The dream of Duponchel for crossing the Sahara and connecting Algeria to Lake Chad and the Niger, thus creating a vast North African Empire and making the Mediterranean a "French lake" is likely to be realised in part since the recent convention with Great Britain. It is probable that the line will start from Biskra, already connected to the port of Phillipville, and pass through Ouargla, Ighardar, to Amguid, thence branching to Lake Tchad and to Timbuctoo and the Niger so as to communicate with the French, Soudan and Coast Colonies. This Transsaharian line would be 2,300 miles long. Another plan is to connect Lake Tchad with the Gulf of Gades in Tunis. The French are particularly enterprising in this railway work at present, and have projected several lines in Madagascar.

The Shamrock of Sir Thomas Lipton; which was to be "quite Irish, you know" in all respects, has woefully declined to a "Sassenach" origin, its designer being Mr. Fife, a Scot, and its builders Yarrow and Company, of Poplar. Only the name will be Irish (if "Shamrock" is not Anglicised as well). However, it will be all the more British, including Irish, for, Irish M.P's. notwithstanding, the oldest name for the British Isles was apparently "Insulæ Britanniarum."

Very little is known of her except that she will be of nickel steel in great part, and 90 feet long on the water-line, that is, the full limit. The new Defender which is to compete with her is designed by the Herreshoffs in their yard at Bristol, R. I., who built the old Defender. Her design will run on the same lines as the old Defender with all the recent improvements. Her beam and draught will be a foot more, and her length at the water-line one and a half feet more. She will also have a fuller bilge, the area of section being greater by a dozen square feet. The lead keel, though not so long, is heavier, deeper and more bulbous than that of the old Defender. The aim of the architect has been to get more power with little increase of displacement. She will carry 14,000 square feet of canvas against 12,640 square feet of the old Defender, and her displacement is only 6¼ tons more. It is hoped that while retaining the splendid "reaching" qualities of her old namesake the new yacht will improve on her "windward" and "leeward" performance.

A Chicago inventor has brought out a clock face illuminated at night by a small electric lamp on the end of the minute hand to show the minutes, and with an hour hand, which, by means of a metal brush, completes an electrical circuit when it passes the half-hour and illuminates the hour figure which it is approching, thus indicating the hour and minute at a distance.

The U. S. War Department have undertaken the compilation of a photographic history of the late Spanish-American war. A circular letter asks officers to send for copy any photographs in their possession, and report the names of persons who took photograhps of the operations. This new departure might with advantage be followed by other nations. It should be useful to military experts and historians.

Mrs. Ayrton, wife of Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., the eminent electrician and physicist, enjoys the distinction of being the first lady to read a paper before the Institute of Electrical Engineers. Her subject was the "Hissing of the Electric Arc." She has also the literary distinction of being the prototype of "Mirah" in "Daniel Deronda." Mirah, it will be remembered, was beloved by a fair-complexioned Englishman, the assistant in a physical laboratory. It is curious that fact should follow fiction this way.

The new photographic printing papers which make it possible to develop the picture in an ordinary room with the usual light have bromide emulsion for their basis. They do not require a dark room, and may be developed in three to five minutes at a distance of six to eight inches from an ordinary gas burner. For daylight, one or two seconds, at a distance of two feet from an ordinary window, is sufficient.

A "record" height of 12,440 feet, was attained by a tandem kite flown at the Blue Hill Observatory, Massachusetts, lately. The four kites in tandem were of the new Hargreave's pattern, with curving surfaces like birds' wings. Their area was 205 square feet in all, and weight 26lbs. They carried aluminium instruments weighing 4lbs. The wire let out weighed 76lbs.

According to a paper of Mr. Fitz-Gerald Mariott read before the Anthropological Institute, the murderous "Leopard Societies" of West Africa are regarded by the natives generally as we regard the anarchists. An Egyptian or Arabian society called "Siri" practised magical rites all over Western Africa, and has greatly influenced the tribes. Secret tribal societies among the natives are, as a rule, tribal developments, not conspiracies, and those of the highest grades are the simplest in externals.

Many hypotheses as to the builders of the "stone-circles," "giants' graves," and other primitive megalithic monuments have been advanced, but Professor Virchow in a recent address to the German Anthropological Society, rejects them all and declares that the question is an openone. The best work on the subject is, perhaps, "the dolmens of Ireland" by W. C. Borlase.

The last issue of the "Archives of the Roentgen Ray" contains some excellent plates illustrating Dr. Battersby's paper on the use of the Roentgen Rays in the Soudan campaign. In describing these plates he mentions that 'after the battle at Omdurman we brought back wounded to Abadieh 121 British officers, non-commissioned officers and men. Of this number there were 21 cases that could not be diagnosed accurately by ordinary surgical means. By the help of the Roentgen rays, which were used about 60 times, we found the bullet, or proved its absence, in 20 out of these 21 cases—the odd case being so ill with a severe bullet wound of the lung that it was not considered justifiable to examine him at the time."

A photograph is reproduced to show the method by which we, says the author, generated electricity for charging the storage batteries which worked our induction coils, and illuminated the lonely desert for the first time with electric light, after our "specially prepared candles" had been resolved by the excessive heat into their oily constituents. The pulley of a small dynamo was connected by means of a leather strap with the back wheel of a specially constructed tandem bicycle. The required velocity for the dynamo was thus obtained, and our procedure was as follows:—Having carefully adjusted the circuit with the storage battery, and also with the volmeter and ammeter, my warrant-officer took his position on the seat of the bicycle and commenced pedalling. When 15 volts and 4 amperes were registered, the switch close to the handle of the bicycle was opened, and charging of battery commenced. As the resistance became greater a sensation of riding uphill was experienced, and the services of an additional orderly requisitioned for the front seat, This bicycle practice was generally carried out in a shade temperature of 110° F. So that at the end of half-an-hour we unanimously agreed that some other form of scientific amusement was desirable. Then, the switch having been turned off before pedalling ceased, in order to avoid any discharge from the battery, the machine was brought to a standstill.

FRAUDS UPON PEERS.

On April 4, at the Surrey Quarter Sessions at Kingston, John Badger Spraggett, *alias* Anderton, Griffin, and Montgomery, described as an "agent" and as being well educated, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Viscount Valentia and Lord Willoughby de Broke, and with attempting to obtain money from the Earl of Denbigh and Lord North. Mr. H. C. Biron, who prosecuted, explained the charges of extensive fraud against the prisoner, which the Charity Organisation Society had succeeded in discovering. It appeared that the prisoner was the son of a well-to-do yeoman farmer in Warwickshire. When young he followed the hounds, and in consequence became acquainted with many gentlemen in that county. It appeared that a Mr. Anderton, who was at one time well-to-do, had somewhat fallen in worldly estate, and it was his name that the prisoner had used. When the prisoner completed a term of imprisonment passed upon him at the Leeds Assizes for passing forged cheques, he wrote to Viscount Valentia and obtained from him 2*l.*, on the grounds that he was well known to him in the days of his prosperity, and that his wife was now a confirmed invalid; and later by other representations he got 5*l.* from Lord Willoughby de Broke. After that the prisoner wrote to Viscount Valentia and Lord Denbigh, sending a similar appeal, but they happened to be subscribers to the Charity Organisation Society, and the machinery of that society was set to work, with the result that the prisoner was caught. Mr. Biron said that the prisoner had never done any work. He had married a lady with an income but he got his living by defrauding the generous members of the aristocracy. It had also been ascertained that the Earl of Jersey and the Marquess of Hertford had sent him sums of money. The prisoner made a long appeal for mercy, and said that his downfall had been caused by gambling. The Chairman said the prisoner was the best-educated man they had had before them that day. Instead of employing those talents to get an honest livelihood he chose to embark on a career of fraud. He would be sentenced to penal servitude for three years.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE GOLD PRODUCTION?

Year by year, says the *St. James's Gazette*, the gold production of the world increases by leaps and bounds, and yet the gold which enters the leading State banks throughout the world shows no appreciable increase. Taking the past seven years of the gold production it is seen that in 1891 the output is given as 26,700,000*l.*, but last year this sum had risen for the year to 62,500,000*l.*, or nearly 10,000,000*l.* sterling above the previous year. Then, again, since 1895 the output of gold is estimated at 200,000,000*l.* Comparing this increase with the increase shown in the returns of the State banks, it is seen that, whereas there has been this great appreciation in the output, the increase in the banks has only been 46,000,000*l.*, which means that something like 154,000,000*l.* has gone in other directions, and is probably absorbed in a greater circulation in coinage, &c. It will be seen from the subjoined table that, despite the greater production of gold, many institutions hold less gold now than a few years ago. The table shows the gold resources held in the various State banks on Jan. 1 for the past three years:—

Name.	Jan. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1898.	Jan. 1, 1899.
Bank of Russia......	£ 113,452,000	£ 124,250,000	£ 103,791,000
Bank of France......	76,600,000	77,600,000	72,900,000
Bank of England ...	34,518,000	31,222,000	30,341,000
Bank of Germany...	40,229,000	41,328,000	37,615,000
Bank of Austria ...	28,737,000	30,315,000	29,950,000
Bank of Italy........	11,977,000	12,007,000	12,130,000
Bank of Holland ...	2,631,000	2,628,000	4,314,000
Bank of Belgium ...	4,193,000	4,119,000	4,642,000
New York Banks...	15,268,000	20,946,000	33,952,000
United States Treasury	35,041,000	39,494,003	56,346,000
	£ 362,739,000	£ 383,909,060	£ 387,655,000

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 18th April 1899:—

		£
1	Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2	Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 15th April, 1899......	877,100
3	Balance to be remitted from 16th April, 1899, to 31st March 1900	16,122,900

MUNYON'S

ABLE ADVOCATES.

A Wonderful Array of Witnesses tell of the Cures effected. Send for a free "Guide to Health" and read what they have to say about the New System of Curing Disease.

A SINGER'S TESTIMONY.

Professor Henry Snodin, a well-known singer and consulting voice-specialist, writing from his address, 18, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, W.C., says:—"It is an old saying and, undoubtedly, a true one, that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it.' If ever that was fully realised, it is certainly so with your remedies for the ailments of humanity. I have tested nearly every kind of drug under the sun, and must say, in my humble opinion, your remedies take the lead, especially the cures for colds, catarrh, etc. They are nothing less than marvellous. Your wonderful pellets are a perfect 'Multum in Parvo.' You are at liberty to use this unsolicited testimonial as you please."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Ask your Chemist for free copy of Munyon's "GUIDE TO HEALTH," and treat yourself at home with harmless remedies that contain positive cures for all diseases. Sold by all Chemists, mostly one rupee a bottle.

If you are in doubt as to what remedies you need, consult the Guide, which also contains Testimonials of marvellous cures.

IN VIALS, ONE RUPEE EACH.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co.)
Crawford Market, Bombay:—DARA BROS.
Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.
Poona:— BEYNON & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co.
Agra:— JOHN & Co.
Delhi:—BARAKAT & Co., and SEN & Co.
Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.
And all respectable Chemists.
Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

van Houten's
PURE SOLUBLE
Cocoa

From the enormous sale one may judge of its excellence; it is at once Delicious, Strengthening, Refreshing, and most Economical in use.

Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [79]

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

J v Liebig
The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.
You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.
There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

These GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club:—

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 1875.
Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

DID YOU EVER SEE A SNOWSTORM IN SUMMER?
We never did: but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.
No need of this snowstorm.
As the summer sun would melt the falling snow, so will
Ayer's Hair Vigor
melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.
It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten out of every ten cases.
And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

ATKINSON'S
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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited,
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Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) SARSAPARILLA
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
Agents:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co, Limited; KEMP & Co., &c, &c.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
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Darling Brand
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
from all Chemists.
Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, st
"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE' is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
Registered DR LALOR'S Trade Mark.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
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is to drink a pure, unadulterated and wholesome Whisky

JAS. WATSON & CO'S DUNDEE WHISKY

is drunk everywhere and every day in India, and is pure, unadulterated and wholesome, as it is distilled from pure malt only at

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Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious.

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Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.

GENUINE LIQUEUR "D. O. M."
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THE KING OF ALL LIQUEURS.
It is *par excellence* the "creme de la creme" of Liqueurs.
For use in tropical climates it is unrivalled.
CONSUMED BY ALL MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND IN HOSPITALS OF EUROPE.
None Genuine without bearing the Name and Signature of the Managing Director,

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BEWARE OF FICTITIOUS IMITATIONS.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST-CLASS WINE DEALERS.
In Quarts, Pints and Flasks.
APPLY FOR INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS.
Never be without having it.

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BRAND

Milk

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

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A Delicious Jelly

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

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made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water

IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS — LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.
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Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

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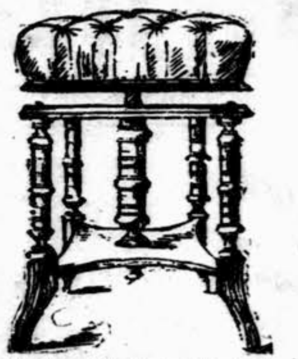
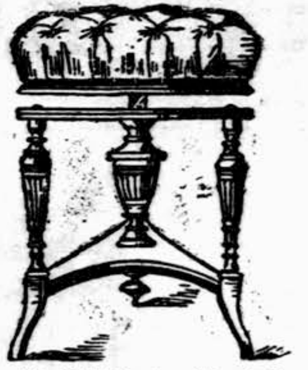
The following Stools are all made of the very best seasoned materials; and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every particular:—



No. 24, Walnut or Ebonized Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.

No. 20.



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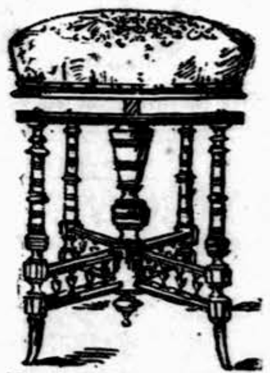

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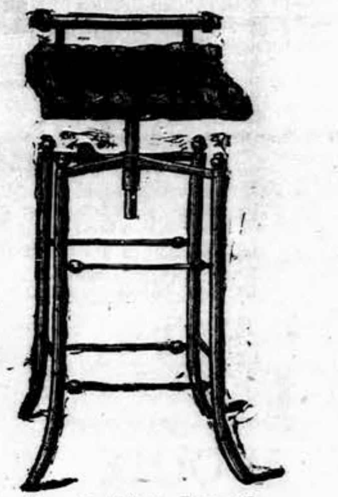
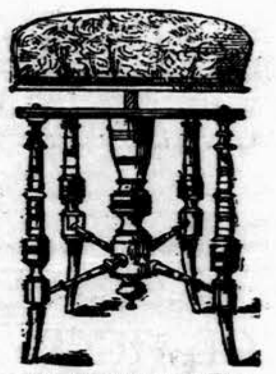
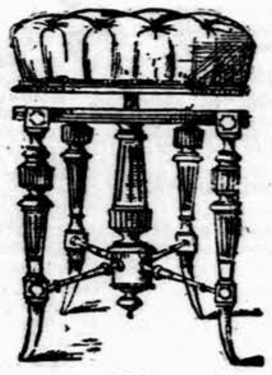


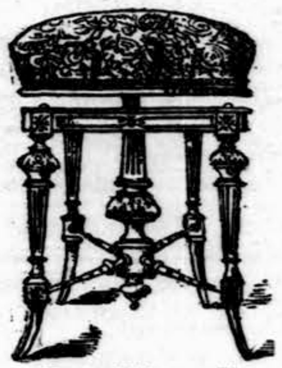
No. 48, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 35. Brass, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 55.



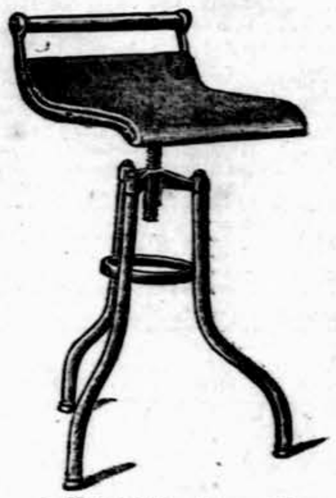
No 21, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 35.



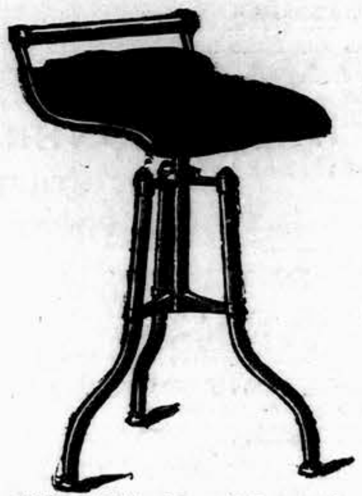
No. 31, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.



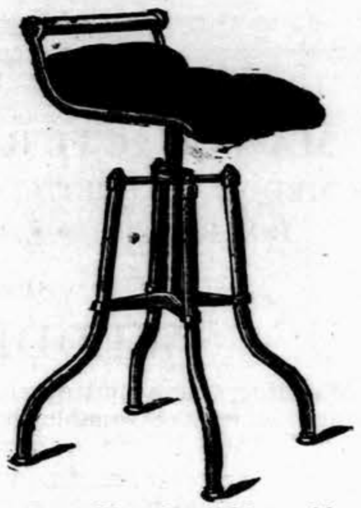
No. 30, Walnut or Ebonized, Plush buttoned seat. Rs. 40.



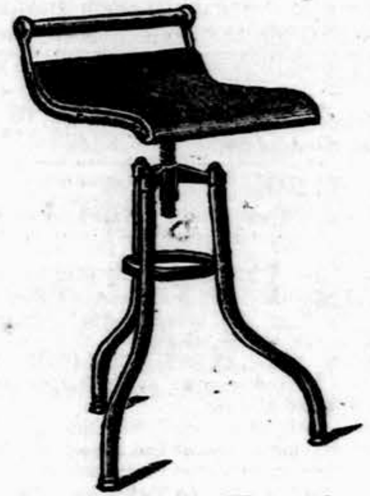
No 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24. Brass, with Plush seat buttoned Rs. 34.



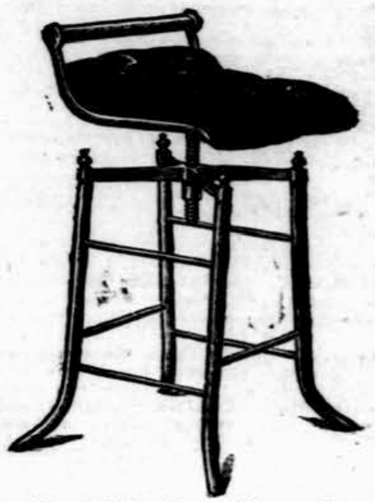
No. 46, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28.
Brass, do. do. „ 38.



No. 45, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 30.
Brass, do. do. „ 40.



No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24.
Brass, do. do. „ 34.



No. 49, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 28.
Brass, do. do. „ 38.

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THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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